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Part IX

Environmental Protection Agency

Agenda of Regulations

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Ch. I

[AS-FRL 1724-7]

Agenda of Regulations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Agenda of Regulations.

SUMMARY: The Agency periodically publishes an Agenda of Regulations that summarizes significant regulations under development. The purpose is to keep interested parties informed of the progress of these regulations. The Agenda includes new regulations, existing regulations that the Agency is reviewing or revising, and also certain non-regulatory actions which the Agency believes are important enough to be listed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on a regulation in the Agenda, please contact the person whose name is listed next to the regulation.

If you have suggestions for improving this publication, or need general information about the Agenda, please call or write to David Sahr, Regulation Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, PM-223, Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 287-0776.

If you want to be on the mailing list for the Agenda of Regulations, please call or write to Penelope Parker, Regulation Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, PM-223, Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 287-0783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Executive Order 12044, *Improving Government Regulations,* establishes certain procedures that executive agencies must follow in developing their regulations. One of these procedures is publishing an agenda of the significant regulations that the agency has under development. EPA published its most recent Agenda of Regulations on June 30, 1980, 45 FR 44107. EPA will publish its next Agenda in April 1981, and thereafter on a semi-annual basis. We are changing our schedule from June to April to comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Regulations Covered in the Agenda

We have attempted to include all significant regulations which the Agency is currently developing. Regulations enter this development process when the Assistant Administrator for a program office, for instance, the Office of Air, Noise and Radiation, sends a Start Action Notice (SAN) to senior management. This notice informs the rest of the Agency that the program office is starting work on a new regulation. If the Agency classifies the new regulation significant, it will appear in the Agenda.

The Agenda includes all significant regulations which are scheduled for publication as a proposal or final rule within the coming year. Where possible, it also includes regulations with scheduled actions that are more than a year away. In addition, it includes some actions which are *not* regulations, but which nonetheless represent major policy decisions, such as policy statements or Agency guidelines.

Regulations that appeared in our last Agenda but that are no longer under consideration (usually because they have been published as final regulations) appear in a separate section at the end of the Agenda. We will delete them from future Agendas.

There are 183 regulation entries in this Agenda. An additional 44 entries appear in the section of regulations to be deleted from the Agenda.

Agency Classification of Regulations

EPA's system for classifying regulations is described in detail in *Improving Environmental Regulations; Final Report Implementing Executive Order 12044,* 44 FR 30988 (May 29, 1979). The Agency assumes that all regulations are significant, unless they are:

(1) Administrative or procedural in nature;

(2) Minor amendments to existing regulations;

(3) Regulatory actions resulting from highly specific Congressional mandates that leave EPA no discretion to evaluate alternatives (e.g., deadline changes);

(4) EPA actions or regulations developed by State and local governments (such as State Implementation Plans); or

(5) Pesticide tolerances and regulations to exempt pesticides from the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

The Agency further divides significant regulations into routine and major regulations. Major regulations are those that are likely to have a substantial impact in any of several areas, including health, ecology, the economy, particular communities or regions, and the activities of other Federal and State agencies. Major regulations receive extra attention from the Agency's senior management. Of the regulations in this Agenda, 52 are major and 117 are routine. Five significant regulations that have just begun the development process have not yet been designated routine or major.

Important policy statements and other non-regulatory actions which appear in the Agenda are not classified as either major or routine. Instead, they are classified according to the type of action involved. The three classifications for these kinds of actions are: (1) Policy Statements, (2) Guidance and (3) Listings. The actions classified this way in the Agenda are:

- Listing of Coke Oven Emissions as a Hazardous Air Pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act
- Listing of Acrylonitrile Emissions as a Hazardous Air Pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act
- Policy and Procedures for Regulating Airborne Carcinogens
- Guidance for Occupational Radiation Exposure
- Transuranic Elements Guidance
- Environmental Criteria for Disposal of Radioactive Wastes
- Radiofrequency Radiation Guidance
- Exemption Policy under Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act
- Policy on Public Participation

Explanation of Information in the Regulatory Agenda

There are four columns of information for each entry in the Agenda.

The *first* column contains the title, the Start Action Notice (SAN) number, and the docket number of the regulation. The Agency assigns the SAN number to a new significant regulation when the program office begins work on it. The SAN number prevents confusion if the title of a regulation changes, or if there are other similarly-titled regulations. For those regulations which have them, the docket number is useful in getting access to files on the regulation that are open to the public. If a bullet "•" precedes the title of the regulation, additional information on that regulation appeared in the *Calendar of Federal Regulations* published by the United States Regulatory Council in the **Federal Register** on November 24, 1980. Reprints of this Agenda, which EPA distributes directly to persons and organizations on its mailing list, include an appendix consisting of the expanded entries that appeared in the Calendar.

The *second* column contains most of the descriptive information on the regulation. It includes information under the following categories:

Description: This entry describes the problem addressed by the regulation and explains the need for the regulation.

CFR Changes: This entry identifies the part or subpart where the final regulation will appear, in volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

In some cases, it also specifies how the regulation will change an already existing subpart (revising the subpart, adding to it, or deleting from it).

Statutory Authority: This entry lists the sections of the statutes that authorize the regulation. It also lists the sections from the United States Code where the statutes are codified. (See the section below entitle "Summary of Contents" for abbreviations of the titles of the statutes.)

Classification: This entry identifies significant regulations as "major" or "routine". For those regulations that have not yet been designated major or routine, the Agenda identifies the regulation as significant. Non-regulatory actions are classified as policy statements, guidance, or listings. (For explanation of these terms see the section above on "Agency Classification of Regulations.")

Analysis: EPA prepares a standard economic analysis for *all* significant regulations. This entry indicates whether the Agency plans to perform any additional special analyses, i.e., a Regulatory Analysis, an Urban and Community Impact Analysis (UCIA), an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a Reporting Impact Analysis (RIA) or an Operations/Resource Impact Analysis (ORA). We have dropped this category for those regulations for which we will not prepare any of these special analyses.

The *third* column lists the person to contact for additional information on the regulation.

The *fourth* column lists documents published in the **Federal Register** in connection with the regulation, and provides the timetable for future actions. Published documents include: (i) the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, which describes the purpose of the proposed action and the issues and alternatives which the Agency will consider; (ii) the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, which is the regulation which the Agency proposes to publish; and (iii) the Final Rule. In many cases, the timetable for future actions is only tentative.

The Agenda uses the following abbreviations:

Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	ANPRM
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	NPRM
Notice of Reproposed Rulemaking	RPRM
Interim Final Rule	IFR
Final Rule	FR

Non-regulatory actions like policy statements are not rulemakings but, for purposes of convenience, we use the same abbreviations.

Organization of the Agenda

The Agenda lists regulations by the titles we give to our major pollution control program areas, e.g., air, water quality, solid wastes. Within each program area the regulations are ordered numerically by section number of the authorizing legislation. For example, all air regulations under Section 109 of the Clean Air Act will appear before those under Section 111. The program areas and their authorizing legislative acts appear in the "Summary of Contents" below.

Summary of Contents

Program Area and Legislation

Air:
- The Clean Air Act (CAA)
- The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)

Drinking Water: The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Noise: The Noise Control Act (NCA)

Pesticides:
- The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
- The Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act (FDCA)

Radiation:
- The Atomic Energy Act (AEA)
- The Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA)

Solid Waste: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Toxic Substances: The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Water:
- The Clean Water Act (CWA)
- The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA)

General: The National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 12114

Regulations Deleted From the Previous Agenda

After listing all significant regulations currently under consideration, the Agenda lists all the regulations that appeared in the last Agenda but that are now no longer under consideration. These regulations will not appear in our next Agenda.

The information given on these regulations is less detailed than for those still under consideration. Generally, it includes the date and **Federal Register** citation, if any, of the last action on the regulation, and explains why the Agency is deleting the regulation from the Agenda. The explanation is usually that the regulation has been completed.

Reviews of Existing Regulations

The Agency reviews many of its regulations under statutory or judicial mandate. A large proportion of the regulation entries in this Agenda are actions to satisfy these requirements. In addition, EPA is conducting a comprehensive review of existing regulations not subject to statutory or judicial mandate, as required under Executive Order 12044. These reviews comprise the Agency's Regulation Screening Project.

This Agenda includes significant regulations which EPA has begun to revise as a result of the Screening Project. Future Agendas will include other regulations which the Agency decides to revise as a result of its Screening Project. EPA's normal requirements under Executive Order 12044 will apply to these regulations.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

On September 19, 1980, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. No. 96–354) became law. This law requires that federal agencies take into account the impact of their regulations on "small entities," including small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions and other small organizations. Section 602 (5 USC 602) of the Act requires that federal agencies publish in April and October of every year an agenda of regulations under development that are likely to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The purpose of this requirement is to give small entities advance warning of regulations on which they may wish to comment.

EPA plans to combine the regulatory flexibility agenda with this agenda. We are changing our publication schedule from June and December to April and October to comply with the Act's requirements. Because the Act takes effect in January 1981, the Agenda we publish in April 1981 will be the first to identify those regulations that we expect will have a significant impact on small entities.

Improving the Agenda of Regulations

In response to comments received on our last two Agendas (published in the **Federal Register** on March 14 and June 30, 1980), we are considering some changes in the content and format of our Agenda. The suggestions under consideration and on which we would like public comment are:

- Instead of organizing our regulations by program area (e.g. water quality, toxic substances), should we list regulations by authorizing act (e.g. Clean Water Act, Toxic Substances Control Act)?
- In addition to listing regulations according to their statutory authority should we include an appendix that lists regulations chronologically by next expected action, i.e., according to the projected dates for NPRM, etc., that appear in the timetable section? Should we include ANPRM's NPRM's and FR's in the same list, or should we have separate lists for proposals and for final rules?

- Should we indicate the effective date for final regulations?
- For those regulations that require compliance action by affected parties before the effective date, should we identify what those steps for compliance are?

We may incorporate some changes into our next Agenda scheduled for April. We would appreciate any comments, positive or negative, that Agenda users may have on these suggestions. We would also welcome any additional suggestions. Comments should be directed to: David Sahr, Regulation Management Staff, Environmental Protection Agency, PM–223, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Henry E. Beal,

Director, Standards and Regulations Division.

BILLING CODE 6560-36-M

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable

AIR

The goal of The Clean Air Act is to protect the public health and welfare from the harmful effects of air pollution. To achieve the goal, EPA develops national ambient air quality standards and the States adopt State Implementation Plans (SIP)to meet these standards. States are also required, pursuant to EPA regulations, to develop plans to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in areas where the ambient standards have been attained and to enhance visibility.

EPA also develops New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under CAA 111 and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) under CAA 112 to control emissions from stationary sources of air pollution.

We have already or are now developing the items below under the authority of Sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), which directs the Administrator to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). To write a NAAQS for a pollutant, we first prepare a criteria document, which contains the latest scientific knowledge on the kind and extent of public health and welfare problems caused by the pollutants in the air. If we revise the criteria document, we may find it necessary to change the NAAQS.

A National Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard defines the maximum amount of an air pollutant which in the judgment of the Administrator provides an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health. A National Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard defines levels of air quality which the Administrator judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

• *NAAQS for Carbon Monoxide* SAN No. 1001 Docket No. OAQPS-79-7	Description: Carbon monoxide is a major source of air pollution, which endangers people with heart and central nervous system diseases, pregnant women and other people (5–12% of U.S. population in all). EPA is reviewing the scientific criteria used as a basis for establishing ambient air quality standards for CO. The Agency will revise the criteria document and the standards where appropriate to protect public health and welfare. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 108, 109 / 42 USC 7408, 7409 CFR Change: 40 CFR 50 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, UCIA	Joseph Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park, NC 27711 FTS:8-541-5204 COMM:919-629-5204	ANPRM: 43FR56250 (12/01/78) NPRM: 45FR55066 (08/18/80) FR: 03/00/81
• *NAAQS for Nitrogen Dioxide* SAN No. 1004 Docket No. OAQPS 78-9	Description: Nitrogen dioxide is a major source of air pollution, damaging the lungs and respiratory system, as well as contributing to acid rain. EPA is reviewing the scientific criteria used as a basis for establishing ambient air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide. The Agency will revise the criteria document and the standards where appropriate to protect public health and welfare. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 108 / 42 USC 7408 CFR Change: 40 CFR 50 – Revision Analysis: EIS, UCIA, Reg. Analysis	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	NPRM: 06/00/81
Incorporation of Lead into Part 58 Air Monitoring Regulations SAN No. 1500 Docket No. A-80-3	Description: This rule will set forth requirements and network designs for state and local stations to monitor lead in the ambient air. It applies to large urban areas as well as those areas violating prescribed levels since 1974. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 108, 110 / 42 USC 7408, 7410 CFR Change: 40 CFR 58 – Revision Analysis: EIS	Bob Neligan EPA (MD-14) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5447 COMM:919-541-5447	NPRM: 45FR67654 (10/10/80) FR: 04/00/81
• *NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides* SAN No. 1002 Docket No. OAQPS-79-7	Description: Sulfur oxides are a major source of ambient air pollution, aggravating respiratory diseases, irritating eyes, and helping to form acid rain. EPA is reviewing the scientific criteria used as a basis for establishing ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide. The Agency will revise the criteria document and the standards where appropriate to protect public health and welfare. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 108 / 42 USC 7408 CFR Change: 40 CFR 50 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, UCIA	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	ANPRM: 44FR56730 (10/02/79) NPRM: 06/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR		
• *NAAQS for Particulate Matter (TSP)* SAN No. 1003 Docket No. A-79-29	Description: Particulate matter is one of the major pollutants in the ambient air. EPA is reviewing the scientific criteria used as a basis for establishing ambient air quality standards for particulate matter. The Agency will revise the criteria document and the standards themselves when appropriate to protect public health and welfare. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 108 / 42 USC 7408 CFR Change: 40 CFR 50 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, UCIA	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	ANPRM: 44FR56730 (10/02/79) NPRM: 06/00/81
Restructure CFR Parts 51, 52 SAN No. 1503 Docket No. A-80-11	Description: This rule will update Part 51 in two phases. First, EPA will streamline the rules and improve the language and organization for greater clarity. An addition to Part 52 will show the pertinent reference number changes for that section. Phase 2 of the rule will add to Part 51 the new requirements established by the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 110 / 42 USC 7410 CFR Change: 40 CFR 51, 52 – Revision	Richard Rhoads EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5251 COMM:919-541-5251	NPRM: 06/00/81
Continuous Monitoring SAN No. 1613 Docket No. OAQPS-79-4	Description: This regulation revises performance specifications for continuous monitors applied to air pollution sources; including monitors for opacity, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 110(a) / 42 USC 7410(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 60 – New	Roger Shigehara EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-2237 COMM:919-541-2237	NPRM: 44FR58602 (10/10/79) RPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
EPA is developing performance standards to control emissions from the following industries under Section 111(b) of the CAA. This section requires that the Administrator develop and periodically update New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for stationary sources which significantly contribute to air pollution. The NSPS are based on the best systems demonstrated to reduce emissions continually, taking into account costs and energy requirements. The standards will apply to both new sources and existing sources which are modified after approval of the regulation.			
Revision of Priority List of New Source Performance Standards SAN No. 1678 Docket No. A-80-23	Description: This action will revise the priority list of major source categories for which EPA is developing new source performance standards (NSPS), by deleting 19 categories and changing the title of one. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111(f) / 42 USC 7411(f) CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.16 – Revision	Gene Smith EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5421 COMM:919-541-5421	FR: 44FR49222 (08/21/79) NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 10/00/81
NSPS: Stationary Internal Combustion Engines SAN No. 1008 Docket No. OAQPS-79-5	Description: These regulations will require the application of best available demonstrated technology to control nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary diesal and dual-fuel internal combustion engines. EPA will issue separate standards for gas and gasoline-fueled stationary I.C. engines later. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.320 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5477 COMM:919-541-5477	NPRM: 44FR43173 (07/23/79) FR: 05/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
NSPS: Non-Metallic Mineral Operations SAN No. 1009 Docket No. OAQPS-78-11	Description: This regulation will control particulate emissions from 20 different industries which process the largest amounts of non-metallic minerals. The regulation applies to various polluting processes within each plant, and to both stationary and portable facilities. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.380 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
NSPS: Organic Solvent Cleaners SAN No. 1010 Docket No. OAQPS 78-12	Description: This rule will control evaporative emissions from metal cleaning and degreasing operations. It will also require States to act under Section III(d) to control some specific solvent emissions from existing sources. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.360 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR39766 (06/11/80) FR: 11/00/81
NSPS: Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing-Fugitive Emissions SAN No. 1112 Docket No. A-79-32	Description: This rule will control fugitive emissions from the manufacture of volatile organic chemicals from new process units within the synthetic organic chemical manufacture industry. It requires a leak detection and repair program and the use of certain equipment to reduce emissions. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.480 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 01/05/81 FR: 01/00/82
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Cans SAN No. 1113 Docket No. A-80-4	Description: These standards will limit VOC emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed two and three piece beverage can and beverage can end surface coating facilities. The standards will cover base coat, varnish, inside coat, and end-seal operations. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.490 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR78980 (11/26/80) FR: 12/00/81
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Pressure Sensitive Tapes and Labels SAN No. 1114 Docket No. A-79-38	Description: This regulation will establish emission standards for volatile organic compound emissions from pressure sensitive tapes and labels coating operations. It will apply to new, modified or reconstructed coating lines. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.440 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	45FR86276 NPRM: (12/30/80) FR: 11/00/81
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Metal Furniture SAN No. 1115 Docket No. A-79-47	Description: This regulation will establish emission standards for volatile organic compounds from surface coating of metal furniture. The "affected facility" includes applications, flash-off, and oven areas of coating line. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.310 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-514-5271	NPRM: 45FR79390 (11/28/80) FR: 11/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
AIR—Continued			
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Metal Coils SAN No. 1598 Docket No. A-80-5	Description: This rule will control emissions of volatile organic compounds from metal coils industrial surface coating operations. It will affect each prime coating and each finish coating operation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.460 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances SAN No. 1599 Docket No. A-80-6	Description: This regulation will control volatile organic compound emissions from industrial surface coating operations for large appliances. It applies to each prime coat or top coat operation. The "affected facility" is application station(s), flashoff area and curing oven. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.450 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR85085 (12/24/80) FR: 01/00/82
NSPS: Lead-Acid Battery Manufacture SAN No. 1116 Docket No. OAQPS-79-1	Description: This regulation will establish standards for particulate lead emissions from new, modified, or reconstructured lead-acid battery manufacturing facilities that have a production capacity of at least 500 batteries per day. The affected facilities are several different processes in the production line: lead oxide production, grid casting, paste mixing, 3-process operation, lead reclamation and other lead emitting operations. Control technology is fabric filters or high energy scrubbers. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.370 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR2790 (01/14/80) FR: 01/00/81
NSPS: Phosphate Rock Operations SAN No. 1118 Docket No. OAQPS-79-6	Description: This regulation will control the emission of particulate matter from phosphate rock processes. It applies to new, reconstructed, or modified plants, and calls for both weight emission limits and visable emission limits of zero percent opacity in rock dryers, calciners, and grinders. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.400 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 44FR62914 (11/01/79) FR: 04/00/81
NSPS: Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning SAN No. 1119 Docket No. A-79-30	Description: This regulation will control hydrocarbon emissions, including perchloroethylene, from professional and coin-operated dry cleaning establishments. It will also reduce the ambient ozone problem. The rule will limit process wastes and leaks, and will require the use of a carbon adsorber, or equivalent control device, to control emissions from exhausts and vents. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.410 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR78174 (11/25/80) FR: 11/00/81
NSPS: Publication Rotogravure Printing SAN No. 1120 Docket No. A-79-50	Description: This regulation will control emissions of volatile organic compounds from large-scale publication rotogravure printing presses. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.430 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR71538 (10/28/80) FR: 11/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
• *NSPS: Industrial Boilers* SAN No. 1586 Docket No. A-79-02	Description: Industrial boilers are a major stationary source of sulfur dioxide particulates, and nitrogen oxide emissions. EPA is developing performance standards for industrial boilers to achieve continuous emission reduction. The Agency will base emission limits upon the best available system of control, taking costs, environmental impacts and energy requirements into account. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.520 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	ANPRM: 44FR37632 (06/28/79) NPRM: 08/00/81
NSPS: Nitrate Fertilizer Industry SAN No. 1588	Description: This rule will control particulate emissions from production of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and explosives. It will regulate only the solids production end of the process and not the liquid solution end. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 06/00/81
NSPS: Bulk Gasoline Terminals SAN No. 1589 Docket No. OAQPS-78-2	Description: This rule will control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed gasoline tank truck loading racks at bulk gasoline terminals. It will require installation of VOC vapor collection equipment, set VOC emission limits, and restrict loadings only to gasoline tank trucks that pass an annual vapor-tight test. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.500 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR83126 (12/17/80) FR: 02/00/82
NSPS: Sodium Carbonate Manufacture SAN No. 1590 Docket No. A-79-54	Description: This regulation will control particulate emissions from production of sodium carbonate. It applies to calciners, dryers and predryers, and bleachers in the process plants; and limits emissions by mass and opacity. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.350 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR68616 (10/15/80) FR: 11/00/81
NSPS: Asphalt Roofing Manufacture SAN No. 1591 Docket No. A-79-39	Description: This rule will control particulate emissions from the manufacture of asphalt roofing. The standard applies to emissions from asphalt blowing stills and asphalt saturators, by mass and opacity. Storage and handling operations are also under opacity limits. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.470 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR76427 (11/18/80) FR: 11/00/81
NSPS: Urea Production SAN No. 1592 Docket No. A-79-48	Description: This rule will control particulate emissions from the production of urea for fertilizer. It will regulate the solids production end of the process and not the liquid solution end. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 06/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
NSPS: Non-Fossil Fuel Fired Boilers SAN No. 1614 Docket No. A-79-22	Description: This rule will control particulate emissions from combustion of wood, municipal solid waste, refuse derived fuels, and bagasse. It will also control particulate emissions of the above when combined with fossil fuels. The rule will set an individual control level for each non-fossil fuel addressed. EPA is considering the highest volume fuels first, but will consider others later. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.550 – New	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5421 COMM:919-541-5421	NPRM: 05/00/81
NSPS: Rubber Products Industry-Tire Manufacturing SAN No. 1615 Docket No. A-80-9	Description: This standard will control VOC (volatile organic compound) emissions from solvent application during undertread/sidewall cementing, tread end cementing, bead cementing and green tire coating in rubber tire manufacturing plants. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.540 – New	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 05/00/81
NSPS: Electric Arc Furnaces in Ferrous Foundries SAN No. 1617 Docket No. A-80-3	Description: This standard will control particulate emissions from electric arc furnaces in ferrous foundries during the melting and refining phase of the furnace operation. It sets both mass and opacity limits. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.510 – New	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
NSPS: Volatile Organic Liquids Storage SAN No. 1613 Docket No. A-80-51	Description: This standard will control volatile organic compound emissions from the storage of organic liquids. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.530 – new Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 05/00/81
NSPS: Basic Oxygen Furnace SAN No. 1671 Docket No. A-79-06	Description: This regulation will control particulate emissions from basic oxygen process furnaces in steel mills. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 111 / 42 USC 7411 CFR Change: 40 CFR 60.140 – Revision Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 04/00/81

EPA is developing emission standards for hazardous air pollutants under section 112 of the CAA. This section requires that the Administrator develop National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) for emissions that cause or contribute to air pollution which results in an increase in mortality or in serious or incapacitating illness. The standards will apply to both new sources and existing sources.

The 1977 amendments extended the definition of air pollution to include radioactive substances. The Agency has listed radionuclides as a hazardous air pollutant and is developing regulations for radionuclides under section 112.

NESHAPS: Benzene Fugitive Emissions SAN No. 1126 Docket No. A-79-27	Description: This regulation would limit benzene emissions from fugitive emission sources in new and existing petroleum refineries and organic chemical manufacturing plants. The standards would allow no detectable emissions due to leaks from safety/relief valves and product accumulator vessels. The standards would also require a leak detection and repair program for pipeline valves, and would require certain equipment for pumps, compressors, sampling connections, and open-ended valves. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 01/05/81 FR: 01/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
NESHAPS: Maleic Anhydride Manufacture SAN No. 1127 Docket No. OAQPS 79-3	Description: This regulation will control the emission of benzene from process vents in the manufacture of maleic anhydride. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 42FR26660 (04/18/80) FR: 09/00/81
NESHAPS: Ethylbenzene/Styrene Manufacture SAN No. 1128 Docket No. A-79-49	Description: This regulation will control the emission of benzene from process vents in the manufacture of ethylbenzene and styrene at new and existing plants, through the use of boilers or process heaters. Process vents account for almost 90 percent of total uncontrolled plant emissions. Excess emissions during startup/shutdown or malfunction must be controlled by smokeless flares. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	NPRM: 45FR83448 (12/18/80) FR: 12/00/81
NESHAPS: Benzene Storage SAN No. 1593 Docket No. A-80-14	Description: This regulation will limit benzene emissions resulting from the storage of pure benzene. EPA will require new and existing storage tanks to meet certain structural standards (a combination of roofs and seals) and require industry to inspect the equipment periodically to ensure that it functions properly. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New Analysis: EIS	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5279	NPRM: 45FR83952 (12/19/80) FR: 01/00/82
NESHAPS: Listing of Coke Oven Emissions as Hazardous Air Pollutant SAN No. 1594 Docket No. A-79-15; A-79-16	Description: EPA is conducting a health risk assessment of coke oven emissions. If we determine that these emissons are hazardous, we will list them as hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 and will propose emission standards. Classification: Listing Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	Listing: 05/00/81
NESHAPS:Listing of Acrylonitrile SAN No. 1677	Description: EPA is conducting a health risk assessment of acrylonitrile emissions. If the Agency determines that these emissions are hazardous, it will list them under Section 112 and will propose emission standards. Classification: Listing Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	Listing: 01/00/81
NESHAPS: Airborne Radionuclides SAN No. 1595 Docket No. A-79-11	Description: Radionuclides are a hazardous air pollutant. EPA is determining from which source categories radionuclide emissions create a significant health risk. The Agency will issue separate standards for each source named. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New	William Mills EPA (ANR-460) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-0704 COMM:703-557-0704	NPRM: 12/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
• *Policy and Procedures for Airborne Carcinogens* SAN No. 1596 Docket No. OAQPS-79-14	Description: This is a policy statement to establish the procedures the Agency uses in identifying, assessing, and regulating substances in the air which increase the risk of cancer to the general population. The policy is to: (1) determine the carcinogenicity and carcinogenic risks of air pollutants for regulatory purposes; (2) establish priorities for evaluating the need for further action; (3) specify the degree of source control required by CAA 112, and how EPA will determine the control level for individual standards; and (4) provide for greater public participation. Classification: Policy Statement Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New	Joe Padgett EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5204 COMM:919-541-5204	ANPRM: 44FR58662 (10/10/79) NPRM: 44FR61620 (10/26/79) FR: 04/00/81
Generic Standards for Airborne Carcinogens SAN No. 1618 Docket No. A-79-13	Description: These generic standards are to reduce fugitive emissions of organic chemical carcinogens listed in the future under CAA 112. These standards will provide a quick and non-burdensome first step in regulating organic chemical air carcinogens by leak detection and repair programs. They will be proposed when a carcinogenic volatile organic chemical is listed as a hazardous air pollutant. Classification: Significant Statutory Authority: CAA 112 / 42 USC 7412 CFR Change: 40 CFR 61 – New	Don Goodwin EPA (MD-13) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5271 COMM:919-541-5271	ANPRM: 44FR58662 (10/10/79)
Stack Height Regulations SAN No. 1303 Docket No. A-79-01	Description: This regulation will determine the conditions under which State Implementation Plans can use stack height in determining emission requirements for individual firms. The agency will use the standard of "Good Engineering Practices" (GEP) to determine the maximum acceptable stack height. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 123 / 42 USC 7423 CFR Change: 40 CFR 51 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Richard Rhoades EPA (MD-12) Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5251 COMM:919-541-5251	NPRM: 44FR2608 (01/12/79) FR: 04/00/81
• *Prevention of Significant Deterioration: Set II Pollutants* SAN No. 1306 Docket No. A-79-34	Description: This rule will protect air quality in areas which meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards from significant degradation from "Set II" pollutants. These pollutants include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and lead. Similar rules exist for control of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter (Set I pollutants). EPA will develop guidance for State plans. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 165, 166 / 42 USC 7475, 7476 CFR Change: 40 CFR 51 Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Richard Rhoades MD-12 Research Triangle Park NC 27711 FTS:8-629-5251 COMM:919-541-5251	ANPRM. 45FR3088 (05/07/80) NPRM: 08/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
Emissions Banking SAN No. 1605	Description: EPA is developing a regulation designed to introduce greater certainty and consistency into its emissions banking program. Emissions banking enables firms with lower pollution control costs to sell emission reduction credits to firms with higher control costs, or to bank their credits for future use. This regulation will establish a framework to govern revisions in state implementation plans that will incorporate emissions banking. This will lead to a more consistent set of procedures and requirements for state approval and certification of emission credits which are banked, traded, and sold. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 173 / 42 USC 7503 CFR Change: 40 CFR 51 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, RIA	John Hoffman EPA (PM-221) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–7422 COMM:202–426–7422	NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 08/00/81
Conformity of Federal Actions to State Implementation Plans SAN No. 1543	Description: These regulations will ensure the conformity of all relevant federal actions in areas subject to the provisions of a state implementation plan approved, conditionally approved or promulgated by EPA. Two types of regulations are being considered: (1) requiring other federal departments to establish a process for determining the conformity of their actions with SIPs; and (2) requiring state and local review of these decisions of federal departments. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 176(c) / 42 USC 7506(c) CFR Change: 40 CFR 51, 52, 59 – New	Cary B. Hinton EPA (ANR-445) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–0570 COMM:202–755–0570	ANPRM: 45FR21590 (04/01/80) NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 09/00/81
The purpose of Title II of the Clean Air Act is to control emissions from moving sources of air pollution. Mobile sources (cars, trucks, motorcycles and buses) are major sources of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. Title II also authorizes EPA to regulate fuels and fuel additives.			
• *Heavy-Duty Diesel Particulate Standards* SAN No. 1310 Docket No. OMSAPC-78–3	Description: Although these standards are required by the Clean Air Act for 1981 models, development of a new heavy-duty testprocedure to be used as the basis for a standard delayed progress. Promulgation of the transient heavy-duty test procedure allows work to proceed on the standard. The agency intends to have a standard for the 1985 model year. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 202(a)(3) / 42 USC 7521(a)(3) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Richard Rykowski EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8–374–8339 COMM:313–668–4339	NPRM: 01/07/81 FR: 11/00/81
Heavy-Duty Evaporative Emissions SAN No. 1312 Docket No. OMSAPC-79–1	Description: The Clean Air Act requires that EPA promulgate a test procedure to require measurement of evaporative emissions from vehicles. EPA is also developing standards for heavy-duty gasoline vehicles which will regulate fuel evaporation emissions beginning not earlier than model year 1984. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 202(a) / 42 USC 7521(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Tim Mott EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8–374–8462 COMM:313–668–4462	NPRM: 45FR28022 (04/30/80) FR: 05/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
• *NOx Regulations for 1985 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Trucks and Heavy-Duty Engines* SAN No. 1315 Docket No. OMSPAC-78-4	Description: The Clean Air Act requires EPA to establish emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles incorporating a 75% reduction in nitrogen dioxide beginning with model year 1985. EPA has developed a new test procedure for measuring exhaust emissions which will be used to measure baseline emissions. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 202 / 42 USC 7521 CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Chet France EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8-374-8447 COMM:313-668-4497	ANPRM:01/00/81
Investigation of Averaging for Heavy-Duty and Light-Duty NOx Truck Emissions SAN No. 1646 Docket No. A-80-49	Description: The Agency is developing emissions averaging of NOx applicable to heavy-duty and light-duty trucks. This regulation will allow manufacturers flexibility in setting emissions levels for individual engine families at the same time that it retains the benefits of current, non-averaging emission regulations Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 202(a) / 42 USC 7521(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: EIS, RIA	Glenn Passavant EPA Ann Arbor MI 48105 FTS:8-374-8408 COMM:313-668-4408	ANPRM: 45FR79382 (11/28/80) NPRM: 05/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
Importation of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines SAN No. 1317 Docket No. EN-79-9	Description: These revised regulations allow only certified vehicles and engines to be imported except that an individual may import an uncertified version for one time only. The purpose is to improve the effectiveness and administration of EPA's present regulation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 203 / 42 USC 7522 CFR Change: 40 CFR 85 – Revision	Gerard C. Kraus EPA (EN-340) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8-472-9413 COMM:202-472-9413	NPRM: 45FR48812 (07/21/80) FR: 08/00/81
Tampering Enforcement Regulations SAN No. 1601 Docket No. EN-80-3	Description: These regulations will clarify EPA's enforcement policy against tampering with the emission control systems of motor vehicles Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 203(a)(3), 301 / 42 USC 7522(a)(3), 7601 CFR Change: 40 CFR 85 – New	Barbara C. Giliberti EPA (EN-340) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-472-9350 COMM:202-472-9350	ANPRM: 02/00/81 NPRM: 12/00/81 FR: 06/00/82
Vehicle Maintenance and Use Regulations SAN No. 1517 Docket No. EN-79-11	Description: These regulations in conjunction with existing use and maintenance regulations will help ensure that manufacturers require only appropriate maintenance of emission – related components and that owners are fully informed of their maintenance burden and resulting liabilities. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 203(a)(4), 204, 205, 206, 207(c)(3), 301(a)(1) / 42 USC 7522(a)(4), 7523, 7524, 7525, 7541(c)(3), 7601(a)(1) CFR Change: 40 CFR 85 Subpart V – New	Richard Friedman EPA (EN-340) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7413 COMM:202-557-7413	NPRM: 04/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
1984 High Altitude Standards SAN No. 1322 Docket No. A-80-01	Description: These regulations require all vehicles to meet standards at all altitudes beginning with 1984 models. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 206(f)(1) / 42 USC 7525(f)(1) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Richard Wilcox EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8-374-8390 COMM:313-668-4390	

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SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	AIR—Continued		
Nonconformance Penalties for 1984 Model Year Heavy-Duty Engines (HDEs) SAN No. 1571	Description: This regulation will allow manufacturers of 1984 HDEs to sell their engines even though they fail to meet 1984 regulatory requirements for specific pollutants, provided that emissions do not exceed a specified maximum level and that the manufacturer pays a nonconformance penalty for each HDE sold. The penalty will remove any competitive advantage of noncompliance. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 206(g), 301(a) / 42 USC 7525(g), 7601(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, RIA	Timothy Fields EPA (EN-340) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8–472–9417 COMM:202–472–9417	NPRM: 44FR9485 (02/13/79) NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
Nonconformance Penalties for Light-Duty Trucks SAN No. 1632	Description: This regulation will allow manufacturers of 1984 light duty trucks over 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight to sell their vehicles even though they fail to meet 1984 regulatory requirements for specific pollutants, provided that emissions do not exceed a specified maximum level and that the manufacturer pays a nonconformance penalty for each truck sold. The penalty will remove any competitive advantage of noncompliance. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 206(g), 301(a) / 42 USC 7525(g), 301(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New Analysis: RIA	Timothy Fields EPA (EN-340) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–472–9417 COMM:202–472–9417	NPRM: 44FR40791 (07/12/79) NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
Emissions Design and Defect Warranty SAN No. 1324 Docket No. MSED-78–1	Description: This regulation will insure that owners are able to take advantage of the 207(a) warranty and that dealers and manufacturers understand their liability. It will also establish uniform procedures for administering the warranty and require owners to be informed of its coverage. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 207(a)(1), 301(a)(1), 203(a)(4) / 42 USC 7541(a)(1), 7601(a)(1), 7522(a)(4) CFR Change: 40 CFR 85 – new	Richard Friedman EPA (EN-340) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–557–7413 COMM:202–557–7413	ANPRM: 41FR50566 (11/16/76) NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 11/00/81
Allowable Maintenance for Light Duty Vehicles SAN No. 1597	Description: The Clean Air Act requires that automobile manufacturers furnish to the purchaser written instructions for proper use and maintenance of new motor vehicles and engines. This regulation will determine the content of those instructions on the basis of maintenance which is likely to be performed and which is necessary. The Agency has temporarily postponed completion of this regulation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 207(c)(3) / 42 USC 7541(c)(3) CFR Change: 40 CFR 86 – New	Richard Rykowski EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8–374–8339 COMM:313–668–4339	
• *Fuels and Fuel Additives* SAN No. 1328	Description: These protocols will help determine effects of fuel and fuel additives on public health and emission control devices. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 211 / 42 USC 7545 CFR Change: 40 CFR 79.6 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, RIA	Richard A. Rykowski EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8–374–8339 COMM:313–668–4339	ANPRM: 04/00/81 NPRM: 01/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
AIR—Continued			
Turbine Aircraft Gaseous Emissions Retrofit and Modification of 1973 Standards SAN No. 1330 Docket No. OMSAPC-78-1	Description: This regulation proposes revisions in emission standards for commercial aircraft to reduce hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CAA 231 / 42 USC 7571 CFR Change: 40 CFR 87 – New	Richard Munt EPA Ann Arbor MI 48105 FTS:8-374-8378 COMM:313-668-4378	NPRM: 43FR12615 (03/24/78) FR: 06/00/81
Fuel Economy Data – 1982 Model Year SAN No. 1629 Docket No. A-80-32	Description: This action will revise Part 600 to incorporate several provisions intended to ensure the representativeness of data used to calculate fuel economy values. These revisions will 1) decrease the maximum allowable test vehicle system mileage accumulation, 2) redefine transmission class to differentiate between front- and rear-wheel drive, 3) require additional test data when base level fuel economy would otherwise be from a zero sales vehicle configuration, and 4) allow for more accurate and thorough reflection of the fuel economy effect of running changes. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: EPCA 1901 CFR Change: 40 CFR 600 – Revision	Phillip Leung EPA Ann Arbor, MI 48105 FTS:8-374-8248 COMM:313-668-4248	ANPRM: 45FR64540 (09/29/80) NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 07/00/81
DRINKING WATER			
The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 requires EPA to establish primarey and secondary drinking water regulations to assure safe drinking water supplies for the public. Primary regulations are aimed at protecting public health. They establish maximum allowable containment levels in drinking water and provide for water treatment technologies and general criteria for water supply system operation. Secondary regulations are designed to protect public welfare and deal with taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water. The act also provides for developing regulations to protect underground sources of drinking water (aquifers) from contamination. The chief source of such contamination is the injection into the ground of various waste products as a means of disposing of them.			
• *Control of Organic Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water by Granular Activated Carbon Systems* SAN No. 1201	Description: The regulation will require use of granular activated carbon (GAC) or equivalent technology in those public water systems subject to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: SDWA 1412 / 42 USC 300g-1 CFR Change: 40 CFR 141 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Craig Vogt EPA (WH-550) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-472-5030 COMM:202-472-5030	ANPRM: 41FR28991 (07/14/76) NPRM: 43FR5756 (02/09/78) NPRM: 43FR2935 (04/04/78) RPRM: 06/00/82 FR: 06/00/83
• *Maximum Contaminant Levels for Volatile Organic Chemicals Found in Ground Water* SAN No. 1567	Description: The regulation will establish the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for certain organic chemicals that are most commonly found in drinking water drawn from groundwater sources and that may have adverse effects on human health. These chemicals include trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and vinyl chloride. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: SDWA 1412 / 42 USC 300g-1 CFR Change: 40 CFR 141 – Addition	Tom Thornton EPA (WH-550) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-6920 COMM:202-426-6920	ANPRM: 41FR23991 (07/14/76) ANPRM: 01/00/81 NPRM: 07/00/81 FR: 07/00/82
NOISE			
The Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978, authorizes EPA to promulgate regulations to protect the public health and welfare from noise pollution Sections 5 and 6 of the Act require that the Agency identify major sources of noise pollution and promulgate noise emission standards for newly manufactured products listed as major sources of noise that are distributed in commerce Under section 8. EPA is authorized to require labeling of consumer products as to their noise-related characteristics. The Agency has established general labeling requirements and will expand the number of products covered under this program. Section 17 of the Act provides for limiting noise from railroad engines, cars and facilities. These regulations are enforced by the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation.		
Noise Emission Standards for Buses SAN No. 1170 Docket No. OANC-77-6	Description: This regulation sets noise emission standards for new interstate, city, and school buses Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NCA 5,6 / 42 USC 4904, 4905 CFR Change: 40 CFR 205 – Addition Analysis: EIS, Reg. Analysis	Francine Cannon EPA (ANR-490) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7666 COMM:202-557-7666	NPRM: 42FR45775 (09/12/77) FR: 01/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	NOISE—Continued		
Noise Emission Standards for Wheel and Crawler Tractors SAN No. 1172 Docket No. ONAC-77-2	Description: This regulation sets noise emission standards for new wheel and crawler tractors manufactured for construction applications. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: NCA 5, 6 / 42 USC 4904 CFR Change: 40 CFR 204 – Addition Analysis: EIS,Reg. Analysis	John Fuchs EPA (ANR-490) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-2710 COMM:202-557-2710	NPRM: 42FR35803 (07/11/77) FR: 12/00/82
Noise Emission Standards for Motorcycles SAN No. 1173 Docket No. OANC-77-10	Description: This regulation sets noise emission standards for new motorcycles and new motorcycle replacement exhaust systems distributed in commerce. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: NCA 5, 6 / 42 USC 4904, 4905 CFR Change: 40 CFR 208 – Addition Analysis: EIS, Reg. Analysis	Fred Newberry EPA (ANR-490) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7666 COMM:202-557-7666	NPRM: 43FR10822 (03/15/78) FR: 45FR86894 (12/31/80)
Additional Testing Requirement for Motorcycle and Motorcycle Exhaust Systems SAN No. 1670 Docket No. ONAC 80-03	Description: This action proposes to require manufacturers to remove all easily removable components from their exhaust systems before conducting the tests necessary to show compliance with any applicable motorcycle Noise Emission Standards. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NCA 6,13 / 42 USC 4905,4912 CFR Change: 40 CFR 205 – Revision	Fred Newberry EPA (ANR-490) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8-557-7666 COMM:202-557-7666	NPRM: 45FR86732 (12/31/80)
Low Noise Emission Products SAN No. 1177 Docket No. ONAC-77-7	Description: If a product has a low noise emission level, it may be entitled to special consideration in Federal purchasing. This regulation establishes procedures for making low level determinations. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NCA 15 / 42 USC 4914 CFR Change: 40 CFR 203, 204, 205 – Addition Analysis: EIS	Henry Thomas EPA (ANR-490) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7743 COMM:202-557-7743	NPRM: 42FR27441 (05/27/77) FR: 04/00/81
Noise Emission Standards for Transportation Equipment; Interstate: Rail Carriers – Property Line Noise Standards SAN No. 1179A Docket No. ONAC 80-1	Description: This regulation establishes noise emission standards (limits) on the overall noise generated from railroad facilities (including operations and equipment noise). The DC Circuit has set January 1981 as the deadline for promulgation of the final rule. See Association of American Railroads v. Costle, CA No. 76-1353. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NCA 17 / 42 USC 4916 CFR Change: 40 CFR 201 – New Analysis: EIS	Robert C. Rose EPA (ANR-490) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7744 COMM:202-557-7744	NPRM: 44FR22960 (04/17/79) NPRM: 44FR25268 (04/30/79) FR: 00/00/81
Railroad Noise Emission Standards: Special Local Determinations SAN No. 1180 Docket No. ONAC 76-11	Description: This regulation establishes procedures and criteria for State and local governments to apply for exceptions from federal rules. The Agency expects that it will only make exceptions on those rare occasions when special circumstances make the federal rules inapplicable. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NCA 17(c)2 / 42 USC 4916(c)(2) CFR Change: 40 CFR 201 – New	Robert C. Rose EPA (ANR-490) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-7744 COMM.202-557-7744	NPRM: 41FR52317 (11/29/76) RPTM: 00/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
PESTICIDES			
The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), with the cooperation of the States for certain activities, regulate the use of pesticide products in the United States. Under Section 3 of the Act all manufacturers of pesticides must register their products with EPA. The Agency is presently working on regulations (SAN Nos. 1141–1148,1619–1623) that specify the test data standards and the reporting and labeling requirements for registration applications. EPA is also simplifying procedures for registration and reregistration of pesticide products (SAN No. 1524).			
• *Pesticide Registration Guidelines: Introduction* SAN No. 1141	Description: This action states the general guidelines and specifies the degree of flexibility in their requirements and in the use of interim data. It also defines terms used throughout the guidelines and sets out requirements for keeping data and test samples at laboratories. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart A – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 43FR29696 (07/10/78) FR: 04/00/81
• *Pesticide Registration Guidelines: Applicability of Data Requirements* SAN No. 1619	Description: This action provides instruction for registration applicants as to expected data requirements based on product type and use pattern. It will indicate whether the requirements apply to products from basic manufacturers or formulators, and who will be required to develop the data. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Suppart B	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	ANPRM: 04/00/81 NPRM: 12/00/81 FR: 09/00/82
• *Chemistry Requirements: Product Chemistry* SAN No. 1143	Description: This regulation covers requirements for data on formation, identification, and quantification of the ingredients and impurities in pesticide products, and on chemical and physical characteristics of the products and their components. The Agency will propose a new section on bioassays to detect unwanted contaminants and impurities. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart D – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 43FR29696 (07/10/78) FR: 02/00/81 NPRM(II): 02/00/81 FR(II): 09/00/81
• *Hazard Evaluations: Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms* SAN No. 1144	Description: This action covers data requirements for studies of pesticide effects on birds, wild animals, fish, and aquatic animals. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart E – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 43FR29696 (07/10/78) FR: 01/00/81
• *Hazard Evaluation: Humans and Domestic Animals* SAN No. 1145	Description: This regulation specifies data requirements for studies of pesticide effects in laboratory animals for assessment of potential hazards to humans and domestic animals. The sections on mutagenicity data requirements will be promulgated in September 1981. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart F – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 43FR37336 (08/22/78) FR: 08/00/81
Product Performance SAN No. 1146	Description: This action specifies the data that registrants must submit to demonstrate that pesticide products will control pests as specified in label claims. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart G – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 11/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	PESTICIDES—Continued		
• *Label Development and Improvement* SAN No. 1147	Description: This action describes all essential parts of a pesticide product label, including how labeling must comply with the requirements of FIFRA and how claims, precautions and directions must correspond to evidence developed in tests performed by or for the registration applicant. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 163(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart H – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 11/00/81
• *Experimental Use Permits* SAN No. 1142	Description: This action specifies that data and labeling must be submitted in support of an application for an experimental use permit. It also defines procedures which must be followed to obtain a permit. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart I – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 09/00/81
• *Hazard Evaluation: Non-Target Plants and Micro-Organisms* SAN No. 1148	Description: This action describes data required to evaluate adverse effects on plants in nontarget areas and on desirable plants in target areas. It also provides guidance on developing data regarding spray draft. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart J – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 45FR72948 (11/03/80) FR: 09/00/81
• *Exposure Data Requirements* SAN No. 1620	Description: This action provides guidance on means to calculate the length of time required before persons can safely re-enter a pesticide-treated area, and the data requirements needed for the calculation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart K – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 04/00/81 FR: 03/00/82
• *Hazard Evaluation: Nontarget Insects* SAN No. 1621	Description: This regulation specifies the data requirements for tests designed to reveal any potential adverse effects on bees and other useful nontarget insects. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart L – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 2046C FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR 09/00/81
• *Data Requirements for Biorational Pesticides* SAN No. 1622	Description: This action prescribes data requirements for studies conducted with pest control organisms such as bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses to determine possible adverse effects to humans and other nontarget organisms in the environment. Studies with chemicals derived from organisms, such as sex attractants and insect growth regulators, are also covered by data requirements in this subpart. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart M – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 10/00/81
• *Chemistry Requirements: Environmental Fate* SAN No. 1623	Description: This regulation specifies the data requirements to demonstrate fate of pesticides in the environment, such as through degradation, metabolism, mobility dissipation accumulation and similar routes. (This action was proposed as part of Subpart D). Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3 / 7 USC 136a CFR Change: 40 CFR 163 Subpart N – New	Bill Preston EPA (TS-769) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–557–1405 COMM:703–557–1405	NPRM: 43FR29696 (07/10/78) FR: 03/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	PESTICIDES—Continued		
Modification of Regulations for Pesticides Registration, Classification, and Incorporation of Generic Standards SAN No. 1524	Description: These regulations will revise procedures and requirements for the registration of new pesticide chemicals and products, the registration and reregistration of old pesticide chemicals and products, and the classification and rebuttal presumption against registration (RPAR) process. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3(c)(2)(C) / 7 USC 136d CFR Change: 40 CFR 162 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Henry Jacoby EPA (TS-767) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–2562 COMM:202–755–2562	ANPRM: 44FR76311 (12/26/79) NPRM: 05/00/81 FR: 01/00/82
State Registration To Meet Special Local Needs SAN No. 1153	Description: This regulation defines the scope of state jurisdiction to register pesticides for uses that Federal registrations do not cover. It also establishes procedures for disapproval by EPA of certain State registrations, and procedures for suspension of State registration authority under certain circumstances. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 24(c) / 7 USC 136v CFR Change: 40 CFR 162 Subpart D – New	Phil Gray EPA (TS-770-m) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–472–9400 COMM:202–472–9400	NPRM: 44FR46414 (08/07/79) FR: 01/00/81
Revised Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides SAN No. 1640	Description: This revision will clarify the authority of EPA to enforce and establish standards that protect farm families and workers from unreasonable adverse effects of agricultural pesticides. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 3, 7, 25 / 7 USC 136 a, w CFR Change: 40 CFR 170 – Revision	Stanley Weissman EPA (TS 766) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–8035 COMM:703–755–8035	ANPRM: 04/00/81 NPRM: 08/00/81 FR: 01/00/82
Closed System Packing SAN No. 1523	Description: The objective of this rule is to reduce the hazards associated with the transfer mixing, and loading of pesticides. These hazards have resulted in adverse effects on pesticide mixers and loaders of certain classes of pesticides. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 25(c)(3) / 7 USC 136e CFR Change: 40 CFR 162 – Addition	William Jacobs EPA (TS-767) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–4851 COMM:202–755–4851	ANPRM: 44FR54508 (09/20/79) NPRM: 04/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
State Enforcement of Pesticide Violations SAN No. 1563	Description: This interpretive rule will give the Agency interpretation of Sections 26 and 27 of FIFRA which provide for State enforcement of pesticide violations. Under Section 27(b) the Agency is writing a related specialized regulation to establish procedural rules for rescinding State enforcement primacy if the Administrator determines that a State is not carrying out its enforcement responsibility Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 26, 27 / 7 USC 136-W-1, W-2 CFR Change: 40 CFR 173 – New	Steve Leifer EPA (EN-342) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–0970 COMM:202–755–0970	NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 07/00/81
Reporting Requirements for States with Enforcement Primacy SAN No. 1647	Description: This regulation details the reporting and recordkeeping requirements for States that have primacy for pesticide use enforcement. These requirements will provide EPA with the information necessary to judge the adequacy of State enforcement. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FIFRA 26(a)(3) CFR Change: 40 CFR 173 – New Analysis: RIA	Laura Campbell EPA (EN-342) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8–755–0970 COMM:202–755–0970	ANPRM: 02/00/81 NPRM: 05/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
PESTICIDES—Continued			
Tolerance Revocation Program SAN No. 1560	Description: This regulation prescribes methods for revoking tolerance petitions when a pesticide registration is cancelled. It applies to dieldrin, aldrin, DDT, and BHC. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: FDCA 408,409 / 21 USC 678, 679 CFR Change: 40 CFR 180.147, 180.135, – Deletions 180 37, 180.140Θ	Jesse Mayes EPA (TS-767) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-9490 COMM:202-426-9490	NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 05/00/81
RADIATION			
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 transferred to EPA the authorities of the Federal Radiation Council. This included authority to develop guidance for other federal agencies to follow in limiting radiation exposures. This guidance is issued by the President. Additionally, EPA was given authority, under the Atomic Energy Act, to establish generally applicable environmental standards to protect public health from exposure to radiation. The NRC, the Department of Energy, and other federal agencies are responsible for implenting and enforcing these standards. EPA is also developing regulations for clean up and disposal of uranium mill tailingΘ;Θ piles under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.			
Guidance for Occupational Radiation Exposure SAN No. 1161 Docket No. A-79-46	Description: This guidance updates existing (1960) radiation occupational exposure limits for all workers except radiation exposure to uranium miners Classification: Guidance Statutory Authority: AEA 274(h);Reorganization Plan No 3 of 1970 / 42 USC 2021(h) CFR Change: This action will not be codified in CFR – Revision	Luis Garcia EPA (ANR 460) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-8224 COMM:703-557-8224	ANPRM: 44FR53785 (09/17/79) NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 01/00/82
Transuranic Elements SAN No. 1162	Description: This guidance to Federal Agencies establishes dose rate limits for people exposed to transuranic elements in the general environment. The guidance considers both human inhalation and ingestion of transuranium elements, and establishes a maximum dose rate to lungs and bones for members of the general population. This dose rate limit can be associated with an estimated maximum risk of one additional death per million persons continuously exposed at this rate per year. EPA has approved this guidance and has sent it to the President for signature. Classification: Guidance Statutory Authority: AEA 274(h); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 / 42 USC 2021(h) CFR Change: This action will not be codified in CFR	Gordon Burley EPA (ANR 460) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-0704 COMM:703-557-0704	NPRM: 42FR60956 (11/30/77) FR: Pending
• *Environmental Protection Standards for High-level Radioactive Waste* SAN No. 1163	Description: EPA is developing environmental standards which state the public health and environmental requirements to be met for disposal of high-level radioactive waste. These consist of general design and site selection principles as well as numerical performance requirements for high level waste repositories. DOE and NRC will use EPA's regulation to set their standards to govern the licensing, design and operation of permanent high-level radioactive waste disposal facilities Classification: Major Statutory Authority: AEA 274(h); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 / 42 USC 2021(h) CFR Change: 40 CFR 191 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Dan Egan EPA (ANR-459) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-8610 COMM:703-557-8610	ANPRM: 41FR53363 (12/06/76) NPRM: 03/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
RADIATION—Continued			
Environmental Criteria for Radioactive Wastes SAN No. 1164	Description: The criteria are general guidance to Federal agencies on definitions of radioactive wastes and factors they should consider in evaluating disposal modes and sites. Classification: Guidance Statutory Authority: AEA 274(h); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 / 42 USC 2021(h) CFR Change: This action will not be codified in CFR.	Robertson Augustine EPA (ANR-458) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-557-8950 COMM:703-557-8950	NPRM: 43FR53262 (11/15/78) FR: 03/00/81
Radiofrequency Radiation Guidance SAN No. 1525	Description: This guidance will serve to limit exposure to radiofrequency monitoring radiation which poses a potential health risk. Classification: Guidance Statutory Authority: AEA 274(h); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 / 42 USC 2021(h) CFR Change: This action will not be codified in CFR. Analysis: EIS	David Janes EPA (ANR-461) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-427-7604 COMM:301-427-7604	NPRM: 12/00/81
• *Remedial Action Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites* SAN No. 1166 Docket No. A-79-25	Description: This regulation defines standards for the clean-up and disposal of uranium mill tailings from inactive sites. Based on the EPA standards, the Department of Energy will take remedial action. In order to expedite clean-up, the Agency is separating the timetables for the clean-up, and disposal sections of the regulation. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: UMTRCA 206, AEA 275 / 42 USC 2022 CFR Change: 40 CFR 192 - New Analysis: EIS	Stan Lichtman EPA (ANR-458) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-8927 COMM:703-557-8927	NPRM: 45FR27370 (04/22/80) (clean-up) IFR: 45FR27366 (04/22/80) (clean-up) NPRM: 01/00/81 (disposal) FR: 11/00/81
Environmental Standards for Active Uranium Mill Processing Sites SAN No. 1166A	Description: The Administrator is required to issue generally applicable standards for protecting the public health and safety, and the environment, from certain radiological and nonradiological hazards of uranium. These are the hazards associated with processing, keeping, transfering and disposing of uranium byproduct material at sites which either (a) process the uranium ore primarily for its source material content or (b) dispose of the uranium byproduct material. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: UMTRCA 206, AEA 275(b) / 42 USC 2022(b) CFR Change: 40 CFR 192 - New	Stan Lichtman EPA (ANR-458) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-557-8927 COMM:703-557-8927	NPRM: 03/00/82
SOLID WASTE			
The primary goals of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act are 1) to improve the management of solid wastes in order to protect human health and the environment and 2) to conserve valuable material and energy resources. More specifically, the Act calls for State programs authorized by EPA to regulate hazardous waste management from generation through disposal, and for the States to regulate the disposal on land of all other solid wastes in accordance with minimum Federal criteria. The Act also establishes resource recovery and conservation as the preferred approach to solid waste management. The Act requires EPA to establish regulations and guidelines to achieve these objectives and to provide for financial and technical assistance to State and local governments, research and special studies, and public participation and education.			
• *Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste* SAN No. 1191 Docket No. 3001	Description: This regulation defines wastes that EPA or the States will control under the nationwide hazardous waste management program. It defines criteria for identifying characteristics of hazardous wastes based on ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and extract procedure toxicity. It also defines criteria for listing hazardous wastes. In March 1981 EPA will issue an interim final rule concerning wastes listed in Appendix B. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: RCRA 3001 / 42 USC 6921 CFR Change: 40 CFR 261 - New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, ORA	Alan Corson EPA (WH-565) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-755-9187 COMM:202-755-9187	ANPRM: 42FR22332 (05/02/77) NPRM: 43FR58916 (12/18/78) FR: (05/19/80) FR: 45FR47835 (07/16/80) FR: 45FR74884 (11/12/80) IFR: 03/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
SOLID WASTE—Continued			
• *Standards Applicable to Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities* SAN No. 1194 Docket No. 3004	Description: This regulation requires facilities that manage hazardous waste to meet certain standards for financial responsibility, operating practices, location, and design. These standards have been set to protect the quality of air, surface-water, and groundwater. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: RCRA 3004 / 42 USC 6924 CFR Change: 40 CFR 264,265,266 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS, ORA	John Lehman EPA (WH-565) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–9185 COMM:202–755–9185	ANPRM: 42FR22332 (05/02/77) NPRM: 43FR58946 (12/18/78) FR: 45FR33154 (05/19/80) FR(II): 01/00/81
Guidelines for Federal Procurement of Cement and Concrete Containing Fly Ash SAN No. 1200 Docket No. 6002(e)	Description: These guidelines are to help Federal agencies ensure procured products contain as much recycled material as possible. Section 6002(e) of RCRA directs EPA to prepare these guidelines to help maximize the energy and materials that the Federal Government recovers from solid waste. The first of these guidelines will cover regulations for fly ash in cement and concrete. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: RCRA 6002(e) / 42 USC 6962(e) CFR Change: 40 CFR 249 – New	John Heffelfinger EPA (WH-565) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–9206 COMM:202–755–9206	NPRM: 45FR76906 (11/20/80) FR: 07/00/81
Guidelines for Federal Procurement for Recycled Paper Products SAN No. 1200A	Description: RCRA directs EPA to prepare guidelines to help maximize energy and materials recovered from solid waste. This guideline gives advice to Federal purchasing agencies concerning purchasing practices which will increase the percentage of recycled paper products bought. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: RCRA 6002(e) / 42 USC 6962(e) CFR Change: EPA will assign a CFR part to this regulation.	Frank Smith EPA (WH-563) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8–755–9140 COMM:202–755–9140	NPRM: 12/00/81
TOXIC SUBSTANCES			
EPA is writing regulations under four sections of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): under Section 4, standards for the development of test data and rules that require the testing of specific chemical substances and mixtures; under section 5, premanufacture notification rules and premanufacture testing guidance; a series of specific control actions under Section 6, including chemical hazard labeling warnings; and under Section 8, reporting and recordkeeping requirements			
Health Test Standards for Chemical Substances and Mixtures SAN No. 1130 Docket No. OTS-046003	Description: This regulation establishes general provisions and requirements for testing. It covers the scope, purpose, authority and applicability of testing requirements. It offers appropriate definitions, and it deals with confidentiality of public access to information, compliance and revision, and modification of test standards. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 771 – New	Sarah Robinson EPA (TS-792) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–4894 COMM:202–755–4894	NPRM: 44FR27334 (05/09/79) FR: 08/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
TOXIC SUBSTANCES—Continued			
• *Test Rules for Chloromethanes and Chlorinated Benzenes* SAN No. 1131 Docket No. OPTS 47002	Description: This regulation may require chemical manufacturers and processors to test chloromethanes and chlorinated benzenes for specified health and environmental effects. EPA is acting under Section 4 of TSCA, which specifies that if a substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury, or there may be substantial human exposure, and if data on effects are inadequate and testing is necessary to obtain it, EPA may require testing. This is EPA's first rule under Section 4 requiring testing of specific chemicals. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 771 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Steven Newburg-Rinn EPA (TS-792) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-557-5781 COMM:202-557-5781	NPRM: 45FR48524 (07/18/80) FR: 10/00/81
Test Rule for Nitrobenzene, Dichloromethane and 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane SAN No. 1668	Description: This regulation may require chemical manufacturers and processors to test nitrobenzene, dichloromethane and 1,1,1-trichloroethane for specified health and environmental effects. This is the second of EPA's rules issued under Section 4 to require testing of specific chemicals. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 771 – New	Steven Newberg-Rinn EPA (TS-792) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8-557-5781 COMM:202-557-5781	NPRM: 05/00/81
Test Rules SAN No. 1667	Description: This is the third of EPA's rules issued under Section 4 to require testing of specific chemicals. Eight of the following sixteen chemicals will be acted on in this rulemaking: Acetonitrile, alkyl, phthalates, antimony, antimony trioxide, antimony sulfide, aryl phosphates, benzidine dyes, chloroparaffins, chlorinated naphthalenes, cresols, dianisidine dyes, hexachloro-1,3,-butadiene, 4,4-methylene-dianile, o-tolidine dyes, thenylene-dianines, and polychlorinated terphenyls. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 771 – New	Steven Newburg-Rinn EPA (TS-792) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8-557-5781 COMM:202-557-5781	NPRM: 12/00/81
Standards for Development of Chronic Health Effects Data SAN No. 1132	Description: This regulation sets standards for testing for oncogenic and non-oncogenic chronic effects and good laboratory practices for health effects testing. The chemical specific test rules will refer to these standards. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 772 – New	Diane Beal EPA (TS-796) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-2890 COMM:202-755-2890	NPRM: 44FR27334 (05/09/79) FR: 08/00/81
Standards for Development of Test Data SAN No. 1461	Description: This regulation sets standards for tests to determine health effects including acute and sub-chronic toxicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity and reproductive effects. The chemical specific test rules will refer to these standards. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 772 – New	Diane Beal EPA (TS-796) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-2890 COMM:202-755-2890	NPRM: 44FR44054 (07/26/79) FR: 08/00/81
Environmental Effects Test Standards for Development of Test Data SAN No. 1462	Description: This regulation proposes standards for tests to determine environmental effects, including (I) fish acute toxicity, fish embryo larval tests and arian diet and reproduction, (II) bioconcentration tests, and (III) invertebrate acute toxicity, invertebrate chronic toxicity, algal bioassay, and plant toxicity. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 4 / 15 USC 2603 CFR Change: 40 CFR 772 – New	James Gilford EPA (TS-796) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-0300 COMM:202-755-0300	NPRM(I): 02/00/81 NPRM(II): 03/00/81 NPRM(III): 05/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	TOXIC SUBSTANCES—Continued		
Section 4 Exemption Policy SAN No. 1669	Description: This is a final notice of the policies EPA will use to grant exemption from testing under Section 4(c) of TSCA. Section 4(c) requires EPA to exempt applicants from testing if the chemical they manufacture or process is equivalent to one which is already being tested or if testing by applicants for exemptions would duplicate data already submitted to EPA. Classification: Policy Statement Statutory Authority: TSCA 4(c) / 15 USC 2603(c) CFR Change: 40 CFR 773 – New	Steven Newberg-Rinn EPA (TS-792) Washington D.C. FTS:8-557-5781 COMM:202-557-5781	NPRM: 45FR48512 (07/18/80) FR: 10/00/81
• *Premanufacture Notification Requirements and Review Procedures* SAN No. 1134 Docket No. OPTS-50019	Description: This regulation establishes procedures for chemical manufacturers to submit notices to EPA prior to manufacturing new chemical substances for commercial purposes. Notice forms will stipulate the date that manufacturers must submit and the format for their submissions. Classification: major Statutory Authority: TSCA 5 / 15 USC 2604 CFR Change: 40 CFR 720 – New	Joe DeSantis EPA (TS-792) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-8493 COMM:202-426-8493	NPRM: 44FR2242 (01/10/79) RPRM: 44FR59764 (10/16/79) Interim Policy: 45FR74378 (11/07/80) FR: 02/00/81
Follow-up of new chemical substances SAN No. 1531 Docket No. OPTS-50012	Description: This rule will establish procedures and data reporting requirements to be used in issuing significant new use rules (SNUR) and follow-up reporting rules related to new chemical substances. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 5(a)(2), TSCA 8a / 15 USC-2604(a)(2), 2607a CFR Change: 40 CFR 722 – New	Joe DeSantis EPA (TS-792) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-8493 COMM:202-426-8493	ANPRM: 01/00/81 NPRM: 07/00/81
Asbestos-Containing Materials in School Buildings – Identification and Notification (Part I) SAN No. 1519A Docket No. OPTS-61004	Description: The purpose of this regulation is to protect school children and employees from unreasonable risks of exposure to asbestos. Part I will require local education agencies for some 109,000 public and private school buildings to inspect and identify friable asbestos-containing materials in their buildings and notify empioyees and parent-teacher associations of the presence of such materials. EPA is coordinating this program with the Department of Education, which will require educational agencies to notify the States under the School Asbestos Act. Part II will require corrective action to remove unreasonable risks. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 6(a)(3) / 15 USC 2605 CFR Change: 40 CFR 765 – New	Larry Longanecker EPA (TS-794) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-6600 COMM:202-755-6600	ANPRM: 44FR54676 (09/20/79) NPRM: 45FR61966 (08/17/80) FR(I): 02/00/81 NPRM(II): 05/00/81 FR(II): 07/00/82
Asbestos-Containing Materials in Commercial Buildings SAN No. 1550	Description: This regulation will reduce unreasonable risks of exposure to asbestos in commercial buildings. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 6 / 15 USC 2605 CFR Change: EPA will later assign a CFR Part to this regulation. Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Larry Dorsey EPA (TS-792) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-6660 COMM.202-755-6660	ANPRM: 11/00/81 NPRM: 11/00/82
• *Rules Restricting the Commercial and Industrial Use of Asbestos Fibers* SAN No. 1627	Description: The Agency is investigating regulation of the commercial and industrial use of asbestos. Among the options under consideration are: (1) prohibiting the non-essential uses of asbestos; (2) establishing quotas for the use of asbestos; and (3) requiring the labeling of asbestos and asbestos-containing products. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA (6) / 15 USC 2605 CFR Change: 40 CFR 763 – New Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Peter Principe EPA (TS-794) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-755-8023 COMM:202-755-8023	ANPRM: 44FR60056 (10/17/79) NPRM: 09/00/81 FR: 09/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
TOXIC SUBSTANCES—Continued			
Proposed Production Restriction for Chlorofluorocarbons SAN No. 1644 Docket No. OPTS-62009	Description: This action will restrict growth in the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) in order to prevent degradation of the stratospheric ozone layer and to encourage international action on the problem. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: TSCA 6(c), CAA 157 / 15 USC 2605(c), 42 USC 7450–7459 CFR Change: EPA will assign a CFR number to this regulation. Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Gordon Olson EPA (TS-794) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–1260 COMM:202–755–1260	ANPRM: 45FR66726 (10/07/80) NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 10/00/81
Preliminary Assessment Information SAN No. 1137 Docket No. OTS-082004	Description: This rule is the first in a series of reporting regulations designed to obtain information for pre-regulatory assessment on toxic substances. The rule would apply to manufacturers of 2300 chemicals requiring them to fill out a short form on general production, use and exposure. Additional chemicals will be subject to this rule in later amendments. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(a) / 15 USC 2607(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 712 – New	Barbara Ostrow EPA (TS-778) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–2778 COMM:202–755–2778	ANPRM: 44FR37517 (06/27/79) NPRM: 45FR13646 (02/29/80) FR: 04/00/81
General Assessment Information Reporting 8(a) SAN No. 1551	Description: This rule will require chemical manufacturers and processors to supply information on their products including exposures, by-products and toxicity. EPA and other Agencies will use the information to identify chemicals for possible regulation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(a) / 15 USC 2607(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 712 – New	Barbara Ostrow EPA (TS-778) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–2778 COMM:202–755–2778	NPRM: 07/00/81 FR: 07/00/82
Detailed Assessment Reporting 8(a) SAN No. 1553	Description: This is the third in a series of reporting regulations to obtain preregulatory assessment information. This rule will help provide detailed information on chemicals for which regulatory controls are being developed. The rule will apply to chemical manufacturers and processors. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(a) / 15 USC 2607(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 712(D) – New	Barbara Ostrow EPA (TS-778) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–2778 COMM:202–755–2778	ANPRM: 01/00/81
Standards for Excluding Small Manufacturers and Processors from TSCA 8(a) SAN No. 1529	Description: This rule will establish a general standard which the Administrator can use under most section 8(a) rules to specify which manufacturers qualify as "small" for the purpose of exemptions. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(a) / 15 USC 2607(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 712 – New	Barbara Ostrow EPA (TS-778) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–2778 COMM:202–755–2778	ANPRM: 45FR66180 (09/06/80) NPRM: 04/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Asbestos Use and Substitutes Reporting SAN No. 1552 Docket No. OPTS 84004	Description: This rule will use the reporting authority of Section 8(a) to obtain information on the industrial and commercial uses of asbestos fiber. EPA will use this information to support regulation of asbestos under TSCA Section 6. The rule will require information on quantities of asbestos used in various processes, employee exposure and monitoring, and waste disposal and pollution control. It will apply to asbestos manufacturers, importers, and processors. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(a) / 15 USC 2607(a) CFR Change: 40 CFR 763 – New Analysis: RIA	Suzanne Rudzinski EPA (TS-778) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–5851 COMM:202–755–5851	ANPRM: 44FR60061 (10/17/79) NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 08/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
TOXIC SUBSTANCES—Continued			
Records and Reports of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions to Health or the Environment SAN No. 1138 Docket No. OPTS-083001	Description: This regulation will establish procedures for recording and reporting allegations of adverse effects on health or the environment. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(c) / 15 USC 2607(c) CFR Change: 40 CFR 717 – New	Suzanne Rudzinski EPA (TS-778) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–5851 COMM:202–755–5851	ANPRM: 42FR66886 (03/11/77) NPRM: 45FR47006 (07/11/80) FR: 08/00/81
Health and Safety Data Reporting SAN No. 1139 Docket No. OTS-084003	Description: This rule would require chemical manufacturers, processors, distributors, and others who possess health and safety studies on specifically listed chemicals to submit them to EPA. EPA will use these studies to assess the health and environmental effects of the chemicals and to determine what kind of testing rules the agency should promulgate under section 4(a) of TSCA. EPA will amend this rule from time to time by adding to the list of chemicals subject to this rule. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: TSCA 8(d) / 15 USC 2607(d) CFR Change: 40 CFR 716 – New	Suzanne Rudzinski EPA (TS-778) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–5851 COMM:202–755–5851	ANPRM: 44FR77470 (12/31/79) FR: 03/00/81
WATER QUALITY			

The goal of the Clean Water Act is to achieve fishable and swimmable water quality in the Nation's waters by 1983. The Act defines two major strategies for reaching this goal: 1) limitations on effluent discharges from industrial and municipal sources and 2) adoption by the States of water quality standards for specific bodies of water. EPA is presently working on regulations which involve both strategies. Under Sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the Act, the Agency is developing regulations to control the discharge of toxic and other substances from different industries. Under Sections 303 and 304, the Agency is revising the program under which States adopt water quality standards.

In addition, the Act requires that EPA address spills of oil and hazardous substances under Section 311, that it develop guidelines for permissable dumping of dredged and fill material under Section 404, and that it develop guidelines for land disposal of sewage sludge under Section 405.

Section 402 requires dischargers to apply for permits from the State or EPA before they can discharge pollutants. EPA has set up the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in order to fulfill this requirement. NPDES permits are the main enforcement mechanism provided for in the Act.

The basic structure of the Act was created by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The 1977 amendments changed the name to the Clean Water Act and supplied the impetus for most of the regulations now under development.

Requirements for Application for 301(c) Variances SAN No. 1404	Description: Section 301(c) of the Clean Water Act provides for waivers on economic grounds of the strict requirements of BAT controls for non-toxic, non-conventional pollutants. This regulation will establish application ground rules and national criteria for granting variances from BAT requirements. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301(c) / 33 USC 1311(c) CFR Change: 40 CFR 125 – Addition	Tom Laverty EPA (EN-336) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–7010 COMM:202–426–7010	NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 09/00/81
Waivers from BAT for Non-conventional Pollutants under 301(g) SAN No. 1634	Description: Section 301(g) allows NPDES permit applicants to request a waiver from BAT effluent limitations for nonconventional pollutants whenever the application can show that a less stringent permit limit will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of water quality and will not endanger human health or the environment. This regulation will establish guidelines for evaluating waiver applications Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301(g) / 33 USC 1311(g) CFR Change: 40 CFR 125 Subpart F – New	Robert Cantilli EPA (EN-336) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–7010 COMM:202–426–7010	NPRM: 04/00/81 FR: 11/00/81
Innovative Technology for Industrial Discharge SAN No. 1608	Description: Section 301(k) allows NPDES permit applicants to request an extension of the compliance date for BAT until July 1, 1987 if they will install an innovative technology. This technology must be either (1) superior to BAT or (2) equivalent to BAT and allow significant cost savings. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301(k) / 33 USC 1311(k) CFR Change: 40 CFR 125 – New Analysis: RIA	Tom Laverty EPA (EN-336) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–7010 COMM:202–426–7010	ANPRM: 45FR62509 (09/19/80) NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 08/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
WATER QUALITY—Continued			
	The Clean Water Act and a modified consent decree in *NRDC v. Costle,* 12 ERC 1833(D.D.C. 1979), require that EPA develop guidelines to control toxic substances in industrial effluents. Section 307(a) of the Act identifies 65 toxic pollutants; they are listed in Table 1 of the Committee Print 95–30 of Committee on Public Works and Transportation, House of Representatives. Section 304 requires that EPA determine the best available technology (BAT) to control toxic pollutants from existing point sources. BAT will consist of the most effective technology which can still be economically achieved by the affected industries EPA will also determine best conventional technology (BCT) which industries can use on conventional pollutants which do not require BAT. Under Section 306 of the Act, EPA is establishing new source performance standards (NSPS) for new plants. Under Section 307(b) and 307(c), EPA will set pretreatment standards for both existing and new sources which discharge into municipal waste treatment systems. These sets of standards will in most cases require technologies equivalent to BAT Major issues raised in setting effluent guidelines are: (1) Identification of the major pollutants discharged to and from treatment systems; (2) Determination of the major technology options to control pollutants; (3) Determination of the capital and annual costs of the technology options; and (4) Determination of the resulting economic impacts. EPA is developing guidelines for each of the industries listed below.		
Effluent Guidelines for Petroleium Refining SAN No. 1406	Description: The Agency is developing BAT and BCT for 182 direct discharges and pretreatment standards for 48 indirect discharges. Major pollutants are chromium, zinc, phenol, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 419 – Revision	John Lum EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–4617 COMM:202–426–4617	NPRM: 44FR75926 (12/21/79) FR: 11/00/81
• *Effluent Guideline for Iron and Steel Manufacturing* SAN No. 1405	Description: The Agency is developing BPT, BCT BAT, NSPS and pretreatment standards for industry. The steel industry's approximately 650 plants process more than 6 billion gallons of water per day. Major toxic discharges include zinc, chromium, lead, naphthalene benzene, and cyanide. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 420 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Edward Dulaney EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 07/00/81
• *Effluent Guidelines for Steam Electric Power Plants* SAN No. 1408	Description: The steam electric power industry consists of 1000 plants which produce about 80% of the United States energy supply. The Agency is proposing BAT limitations for total residual chlorine, chromium, copper and zinc. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 423 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis	John Lum EPA (WH-522) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–4617 COMM:202–426–4617	NPRM: 45FR68328 (10/14/80) FR: 04/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Timber Products Processing SAN No. 1407	Description: The timber industry is a diverse group of manufacturing plants whose primary raw material is wood; products range from finished lumber and other wood products to hardboard and preserved wood. It is composed of thousands of industrial operations. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 429 – Revision	Richard E. Williams EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 44FR62810 (10/31/79) FR: 01/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Leather Tanning and Finishing SAN No. 1409	Description: The leather tanning industry consists of 170 indirect and 18 direct discharges. The Agency has proposed BPT, BAT, NSPS and pretreatment standards for seven subcategories. Major pollutants of concern are chromium and phenol. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 425 – Revision	Donald F. Anderson EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 44FR38746 (07/02/79) FR: 06/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Effluent Guidelines for Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing SAN No. 1410	Description: The nonferrous metals industry includes 700 direct and indirect discharges divided into 58 subcategories. EPA is developing BAT and other standards for subcategories that account f for 90% of the discharges. Major pollutants include thallium, selenium, copper, zinc, lead, silver, cadmium, nickel and mercury. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 308, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 421 – Revision	Patricia E. Williams EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	FR(BPT): 45FR44926 (07/02/80) NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 02/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Paint Formulation SAN No. 1411	Description: The Agency is developing BAT, NSPS, and pretreatment standards for the caustic water wash subcategory and pretreatment standards for the solvent wash subcategory of the paint formulating industry Toxic pollutants of concern are chromium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and mercury. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 446 – Revision	Ben Honaker EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 45FR912 (01/03/80) FR: 12/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Ink Formulation SAN No. 1411A	Description: EPA is developing BAT, NSPS, and pretreatment standards for the caustic-water wash subcategory and pretreatment standards for the solvent wash subcategory. Toxic pollutants of concern include lead, zinc, copper, and chromium. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 447 – Revision	James Berlow EPA (WH 552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 45FR928 (01/03/80) FR: 12/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Ore Mining and Dressing SAN No. 1413	Description: The Agency is developing BAT and NSPS for seven subcategories of the ore mining industry. Toxic pollutants of concern are copper, lead, zinc, and nickel. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 434 – Revision	B. Matthew Jarrett EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–4617 COMM:202–426–4617	NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 11/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Coal Mining SAN No. 1414	Description: The Agency is revising BPT and NSPS and proposing BAT and BCT for runoff and wastewater discharge from coal mines. Toxic pollutants of concern are manganese and iron. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 434 – Revision	Dennis Ruddy EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 06/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Organic Chemicals SAN No. 1415	Description: The Agency is developing BPT, BAT, NSPS, and pretreatment standards for the organic chemicals industry. Major pollutants include aromatic chlorinated hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, and metals. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 44 – Revision Analysis: UCIA	Maria Irizarry EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2497 COMM:202–426–2497	NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Inorganic Chemicals SAN No. 1416	Description: The Agency is developing BPT for seven industrial subcategories, BCT for two subcategories, and BAT for eleven subcategories. In addition, the Agency is developing NSPS and pretreatment standards. Major toxic pollutants include cyanide, lead, mercury, chromium, zinc, nickel, and cadmium. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 415 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Elwood Martin EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2582 COMM:202–426–2582	NPRM: 45FR49450 (07/24/80) FR: 03/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Effluent Guidelines for Textile Mills SAN No. 1417	Description: The Agency is developing BAT, BCT, NSPS and pretreatment standards for nine subcategories of the industry. Major toxic pollutants include total phenols, chromium, copper, and zinc. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 410 – Revision	James Berlow EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	
Effluent Guidelines for Plastics and Synthetics SAN No. 1418	Description: This industry consists of 396 dischargers divided into 24 subcategories. The Agency is developing BAT, BPT, and other standards. Major toxic pollutants include phenol, benzene, acrylonitrile, acrolein, ethylbenzene, toluene, and vinyl chloride. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 416 – Revision	H.E. Wise EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2497 COMM:202–426–2497	NPRM: 10/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
• *Effluent Guidelines for Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard* SAN No. 1419	Description: The Agency is proposing BAT, BCT, NSPS and pretreatment standards for this industry. Pulp, paper and paperboard plants discharge approximately 4.2 billion gallons per day of wastewater. Pollutants of concern are BOD, chloroform, zinc, resin acids, and chlorinated phenols. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 430, 431 – Revision Analysis: Reg. Analysis	Robert Dellinger EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 10/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Rubber Processing SAN No. 1420	Description: EPA has proposed to withdraw BAT and substitute limits equivalent to BPT for mine subcategories of the rubber manufacturing industry because BPT treatment is effective in removing toxic pollutants. Additional studies are underway for two subcategories. EPA is re-examining the lead limit in those subcategories where it is now regulated. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 428 – Revision	J.S. Vitalis EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2497 COMM:202–426–2497	NPRM: 44FR75016 (12/18/79) NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Auto and Other Laundries SAN No. 1422	Description: EPA is developing BAT and other standards for industrial and linen laundries Toxic pollutants of concern are zinc, lead, copper and chromium. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 444 – New	David Pepson EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2582 COMM:202–426–2582	NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 09/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Adhesives and Sealants SAN No. 1423	Description: The Agency is preparing a Guidance Document in lieu of establishing specific numerical regulations for this category. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 456 – Revised	E.H. Forsht EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2497 COMM:202–426–2497	

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable	
	WATER QUALITY—Continued			
Effluent Guidelines for Gum and Wood SAN No. 1425	Description: The Agency has proposed BPT limitations for one industrial subcategory, sulfate turpentine, and BCT limitations for four subcategories: sulfate turpentine, wood rosin, tall oil, and rosin derivatives. In addition, BAT and pretreatment standards have been proposed to control the discharge of zinc, copper, and nickel. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 454.7 – Revision	Arthur Shattuck EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2554 COMM:202-426-2554	NPRM: FR:	44FR68710 (11/29/80) 06/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Pesticides SAN No. 1426	Description: EPA is developing BAT controls for manufacturers of pesticide and other products. Technological options under consideration are activated carbon adsorption, hydrolysis, steam stripping, chemical oxidation, metals separation, and biological oxidation. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 455 – New	George Jett EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2497 COMM:202-426-2497	NPRM: FR:	03/00/81 10/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Metal Finishing SAN No. 1428	Description: Metal finishing concerns 45 different industrial processes, including electroplating, machining, anodizing and painting. The Agency is developing BPT, BAT, NSPS, and pretreatment standards for the metal finishing industry, based on the characteristics of wastewater. Major toxic effluents are heavy metals and organic solvents. This regulation combines Electroplating (SAN 1428) and Mechanical Products (SAN 1430). Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 413 – New Analysis: UCIA	Dwight Hlustick EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2582 COMM:202-426-2582	NPRM: NPRM: FR:	45FR45322 (Pretreatment) (7/03/80) 05/00/81 12/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Electrical and Electronic Products SAN No. 1431	Description: Industries producing electrical and electronic components include 2000 direct and 8000 indirect dischargers of pollutants. The Agency is currently working on BAT, NSPS, and pretreatment standards for two subcategories of the electronics industry, semi-conductors and electronic crystals. Toxic pollutants of concern are organic chemicals, nickel, and chromium. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317 CFR Change: 40 CFR 469 – New	Frank Hund EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2582 COMM:202-426-2582	NPRM: FR:	06/00/81 01/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Metal Moulding and Casting Foundries SAN No. 1432	Description: The Agency is developing BPT, and BAT and other standards for six subcategories. Major toxic pollutants include zinc, copper, lead, and phenolic compounds. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 464 – New	John Williams EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2586 COMM:202-426-2586	NPRM: FR:	03/00/81 09/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Copper Forming SAN No. 1433	Description: The Agency is developing BPT, BAT, and other standards for six subcategories of the copper forming industry. Pollutants of concern include copper, lead, zinc and nickel. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 468 – New	John Williams EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2586 COMM:202-426-2586	NPRM: FR:	08/00/81 03/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Effluent Guidelines for Battery Manufacturing SAN No. 1434	Description: The Agency is developing BAT and other standards for ten subcategories of the battery manufacturing industry. Toxic pollutants of concern are mercury, lead, cadmium, phenols, nickel, zinc, and copper. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 461 – New	Mary Belefski EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 07/00/81 FR: 03/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Coil Coating SAN No. 1435	Description: The Agency is proposing BPT, BAT, NSPS and pretreatment standards. Toxic pollutants of concern are chromium, cyanide, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 465 – New	Rex Reges EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 01/00/81 FR: 06/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Plastics Moulding and Forming SAN No. 1436	Description: Many producers of plastic products use water which they discharge into streams and rivers. EPA is developing BAT and other control standards for several toxic pollutants, including lead, cadmium, chromium, PCB, and phenols. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 463 – New	Robert W. Hardy EPA (WH-552) Washington; DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	
Effluent Guidelines for Porcelain Enameling SAN No. 1437	Description: Producers of porcelain enameled products include 26 direct and 88 indirect dischargers. The Agency is preparing BAT and other control standards for the steel, cast iron, aluminum and copper subcategories. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 466 – New	Catherine M. Lowry EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 10/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Alcohol Fuels SAN No. 1659	Description: EPA is developing new source performance and pretreatment standards for plants that manufacture fuel from alcohol. Classification: Significant Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: EPA will select a CFR part for this regulation.	Wendy Smith EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–4617 COMM:202–426–4617	NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 12/00/81
Effluent Guidelines for Aluminum Forming SAN No. 1438	Description: The aluminum forming industry consists of 49 direct and 52 indirect dischargers. Pollutants of concern are chromium, zinc, and lead. EPA is developing BPT, BAT, and other standards. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 467 – New	Janet Goodwin EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 05/00/81 FR: 11/00/81
Effluent Guidelines For Nonferrous Metals Forming SAN No. 1568	Description: The Agency is developing BAT and other standards for the nonferrous metals forming industry, which covers forming of nonferrous metals other than copper and aluminim. Pollutants of concern are toxic heavy metals. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 471 – New	Patricia Williams EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2586 COMM:202–426–2586	NPRM: 44FR62204 (10/29/79) FR: 07/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
WATER QUALITY—Continued			
Effluent Guidelines For Fruits And Vegetables SAN No. 1569	Description: The Agency is reviewing BCT/BAT effluent limitations for the fruits and vegetables industry. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 407 – Revision	Gary Kasaoka EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 12/00/81 FR: 07/00/82
Effluent Guidelines For Poultry SAN No. 1602	Description: The Agency is reviewing BCT controls for poultry operations Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 432 – Revision	Daniel Lent EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 09/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Dairy Processing SAN No. 1573	Description: EPA is reviewing existing BCT for seven subcategories of the dairy industry and developing new BCT for five subcategories. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 316 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1326 CFR Change: 40 CFR 405 – Revision	Mark L. Mjoness EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 09/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Meat Packing SAN No. 1574	Description: EPA is reviewing BCT controls for the meat packing industry. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 316 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1326 CFR Change: 40 CFR 432 – Revision	Daniel Lent EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 09/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Beet Sugar Processing SAN No. 1575	Description: Beet sugar is a subcategory of the sugar processing industry. EPA is reviewing existing BCT controls. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 316 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1326 CFR Change: 40 CFR 409 – Revision	Mark L. Mjoness EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 11/00/81 FR: 06/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Grain Mills SAN No. 1576	Description: EPA is reviewing the existing BCT controls for the corn wet milling subcategory. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 316 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1326 CFR Change: 40 CFR 406 – Revision	Mark L. Mjoness EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 06/00/81 FR: 01/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Cane Sugar Refining SAN No. 1577	Description: Cane sugar refining is a subcategory of the sugar processing industry. EPA is reviewing existing BCT controls. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 316 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1326 CFR Change: 40 CFR 409 – Revision	Mark L. Mjoness EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2554 COMM:202–426–2554	NPRM: 09/00/81 FR: 04/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Seafood Processing SAN No. 1625	Description: The Agency is reviewing BCT for the seafood processing industry. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317 CFR Change: 40 CFR 408 – Revision	Daniel Lent EPA (WH-552) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–426–2707 COMM:202–426–2707	NPRM: 07/00/81 FR: 02/00/82

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Effluent Guidelines for Pharmaceuticals SAN No. 1427	Description: EPA is developing BAT and other standards for four subcategories, i.e. fermentation products, biological and natural extraction products, chemical synthesis products and formulation products. Major toxic pollutants discharged by the pharmaceutical industry include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloraform, ethylbenzene, methylene chloride, phenol, toluene and heavy metals, e.g. mercury and zinc. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 439 – Revision	Joe Vitalis EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-2497 COMM:202-426-2497	NPRM: 05/09/81 FR: 12/28/81
Effluent Guidelines for Coal Gasification SAN No. 1650	Description: EPA is developing BAT and NSPS controls for low-BTU, medium-BTU, and high-BTU gasification industries. Classification: Significant Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: EPA will assign a CFR part to this regulation.	William Telliard EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-4617 COMM:202-426-4617	NPRM: 02/00/82 (low-BTU) FR. 08/00/82
Effluent Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Industry SAN No. 1649	Description: In 1975 the Agency proposed BAT, NSPS, and BPT for offshore oil and gas drilling operations. EPA published a final rule for BPT in 1979 but took no action on the NSPS and BAT standards. Under a settlement agreement with NRDC, the Agency is withdrawing the 1975 NSPS proposal and must develop a new proposal for NSPS standards. Classification: Significant Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304, 306, 307, 501 / 33 USC 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1361 CFR Change: 40 CFR 435 – New	Teresa Wright EPA (WH-552) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-426-4617 COMM:202-426-4617	NPRM: 11/30/81 FR: 06/31/82
Modified pH Standard for Effluent Guideline Limitations SAN No. 1655	Description: This regulation would adjust effluent guideline limitations for pH values on a monthly basis for industrial discharges whose NPDES permits require continuous monitoring. It would also limit the duration of individual excursions exceeding the range set forth in the applicable effluent guidelines. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 301, 304 / 33 USC 1311, 1314 CFR Change: 40 CFR 401 – Revision	Russell Roegner EPA (WH 586) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-755-3624 COMM:202-755-3624	NPRM: 45FR81180 (12/09/80) FR. 02/00/81
• *Water Quality Standards Regulations* SAN No. 1441	Description: EPA is revising its regulations governing the adoption, revision and approval of state water quality standards. The regulation will describe the environmental and economic evaluations necessary to change designated uses of surface waters, e.g. aquatic protection, recreation, public water supply. It will also describe the process for determining where criteria should be developed for toxic pollutants listed under section 307(a). Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 303 / 33 USC 1313 CFR Change: 40 CFR 35.1550.120 – Revision Analysis: RIA, ORA	John Cross EPA (WH-585) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-245-3042 COMM:202-245-3042	ANPRM. 43FR29588 (07/10/78) NPRM: 04/01/81 FR: 11/28/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Wasteload Allocation Requirements SAN No. 1656	Description: When technology-based discharge controls are not adequate to protect the water quality of the receiving waters, wasteload allocation among dischargers is one means of protecting water quality. This regulation will define EPA's wasteload allocation policy. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 303(d) / 33 USC 1313(d) CFR Change: EPA will assign a CFR part number for this regulation – New Analysis: RIA	Tim Stuart EPA (WH-553) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–426–7766 COMM:202–426–7766	NPRM: 05/22/81 FR: 04/23/82
Amendment to Secondary Treatment Regulations SAN No. 1657	Description: The secondary treatment regulations require municipalities to achieve one of two standards of removal efficiency for conventional pollutants. They must comply with the more stringent of the following two standards: maximum amounts of TSS or 5 day BOD of 30g/liter or 85% removal of BOD or TSS. The purpose of these amendments is to consider (1) adjustments to the 85% removal requirement and (2) use of a test for carbonaceous BOD5 in addition to the standard BOD5 test. Classification: Significant Statutory Authority: CWA 304(d)(1) / 33 USC 1314(d)(1) CFR Change: 40 CFR 133 – Revision	Lam Lim EPA (WH-547) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8–426–8976 COMM:202–426–8976	ANPRM: 02/00/81
Amendments to General Pretreatment Regulations SAN No. 1502	Description: These amendments, written under a settlement agreement with industry plaintiffs who sued EPA, clarify the existing General pretreatment Regulations (43FR27736 – June 26, 1978). Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 307 / 33 USC 1317 CFR Change: 40 CFR 403 – Revision	William R. Diamond EPA (EN-336) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–755–0750 COMM:202–755–0750	NPRM: 44FR62260 (10/29/79) NPRM: 45FR3063 (01/16/80) FR: 01/00/81
Centralized Waste Treatment Facilities SAN No. 1676	Description: This regulation would control discharge from Centralized Waste Treatment Facilities (CTFs) into publicly owned treatment plants. CTFs receive and treat effluent waste streams from industrial users. The ANPRM will solicit comments from the public on the different options EPA is considering. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CAA 307 / 33 USC 1317 CFR Change: EPA will assign a CFR number to this regulation.	Peter Hansel EPA (PM-220) Washington, D.C. 20460 FTS:8–287–0736 COMM:202–287–0736	ANPRM: 02/00/81
CWA 311 requires that EPA address the problem of spills of oil and hazardous substances by (1) identifying the substances which are hazardous and establishing reporting requirements for spills of these substances, (2) setting liability limits for storage facilities, and (3) setting requirements for spill prevention plans.			
Reportable Quantities of Oil Discharge SAN No. 1579	Description: This revision will extend reporting requirements for oil discharges from 12 miles to 200 miles offshore and will provide for statutory exemptions. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 311(b) / 33 USC 1321(b) CFR Change: 40 CFR 110 – Revision	Hans Crump-Wiesner EPA (WH-548) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–245–3045 COMM:202–245–3045	NPRM: 03/00/81 FR: 07/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
	WATER QUALITY—Continued		
Designation of Carcinogens as Hazardous Substances SAN No. 1580	Description: This regulation identifies substances which pose a threat of cancer to people who drink from water sources which contain discharges of hazardous substances. In conjunction with CFR Part 117, it makes possible prompt discovery and clean-up of discharges. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 311(b)(2)(A) / 33 USC 1321(b)(2)(A) CFR Change: 40 CFR 116 – Addition	Joseph Lewis EPA (WH-585) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8-245-0581 COMM:202-245-0581	ANPRM: 44FR10270 (02/16/79) NPRM: 45FR46094 (07/09/80) FR: 01/00/81
Determination of Reportable Quantities for Carcinogenic Hazardous Substances SAN No. 1582	Description: This regulation provides the reporting requirements necessary under Section 311 for substances designated in CFR Part 116 as hazardous. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 311(b)(4) / 33 USC 1321(b)(4) CFR Change: 40 CFR 117 – Addition	Joseph Lewis EPA (WH-585) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-245-0581 COMM:202-245-0581	ANPRM: 44FR10271 (02/16/79) NPRM: 45FR46097 (07/09/80) FR: 01/00/81
Hazardous Substances Pollution Prevention for Facilities Subject to Permitting Requirements of Section 402 SAN No. 1451	Description: This regulation's purpose is to prevent spills of hazardous substances. It sets forth requirements for the Spills Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans for Facilities which (a) are not related to transportation, (b) which handle hazardous substances, and (c) are subject to NPDES permits. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 311(j)(1)(C) / 33 USC 1321(j)(1)(C) CFR Change: 40 CFR 151 – New	Thomas Charlton EPA (WH-548) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-245-3045 COMM:202-245-3045	NPRM: 43FR39276 (09/01/78) FR: 06/00/81
Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation SAN No. 1584	Description: This revision to 40 CFR 112 will extend EPA's oil pollution authority from three miles to two hundred miles offshore. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: CWA 311(j)(1)(C) / 33 USC 1321(j)(1)(C) CFR Change: 40 CFR 112 – Revision	Thomas Charlton EPA (WH-548) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-245-3045 COMM:202-245-3045	NPRM: 45FR33814 (05/20/80) FR: 02/00/81
Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material (Revision of Chemical and Biological Testing and Mixing Zone Determinations) SAN No. 1585	Description: This rulemaking will revise part of the section 404(b)(1) guidelines: (1) to bring the 1975 Interim Final Guidelines up-to-date in the light of new research and management information on testing procedures, and (2) to provide a format for the testing procedure; which will be clearer for both applicants and permitting officials. Statutory Authority: CWA 404(b)(1) / 33 USC 1344(b)(1) CFR Change: 40 CFR 230 – Revision	William Davis EPA (WH-585) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-472-3400 COMM:202-472-3400	NPRM: 45FR85360 (12/24/80) FR: 05/00/81
• *Sewage Sludge Disposal Regulations* SAN No. 1459 Docket No. 405	Description: The regulations will provide guidelines for the disposal and use of wastewater treatment plant sludge. Publicly owned treatment works generate annually 5 million dry tons of sludge. The first proposal will apply to the distribution and marketing of fertilizers and soil conditioners derived from sewage sludge. Additional proposals on landfilling, incineration, surface impoundments, thermal processing, and ocean disposal will come later. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: CWA 405 / 33 USC 1345 Analysis: Reg. Analysis, EIS	Robert Tonetti EPA (WH-564) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8-755-9120 COMM:202-755-9120	NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 12/00/81

SIGNIFICANT EPA REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION—Continued

Title	Summary	Contact	Timetable
WATER QUALITY—Continued			
Revision of Ocean Dumping Criteria SAN No. 1604	Description: This action opens ocean dumping criteria for possible revision based on public comment, new research information and operating experience. Classification: Major Statutory Authority: MPRSA / 33 USC 1401 et seq. CFR Change: 40 CFR 220–29	T. A. Wastler EPA (WH-548) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–472–2836 COMM:202–472–2836	ANPRM: 02/00/81 NPRM: 06/00/82 FR: 04/00/83
GENERAL			
Assessing the Environmental Effects of EPA Actions Abroad SAN No. 1565	Description: Executive Order 12114 requires each Federal agency to publish procedures for assessing the effects of its activities outside the United States. EPA has complied by integrating these procedures with the existing NEPA/EIS regulations, which already provide for assessing the effects of EPA activities. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: E.O. 12114 CFR Change: 40 CFR 6 Subpart J – Revision	Judith Troast EPA (A-104) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–0780 COMM:202–755–0780	NPRM: 44FR68776 (11/29/79) FR: 01/00/81
Historic Preservation Regulations SAN No. 1566	Description: On January 30, 1979, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation promulgated regulations that direct Federal agencies to establish procedures for implementing historic preservation requirements. EPA will comply by adding a new subpart to the NEPA regulations. Classification: Routine Statutory Authority: NHPA 6 CFR Change: 40 CFR 6 Subpart K – Revision	Judith Troast EPA (A-104) Washington, DC 20460 FTS:8–755–0780 COMM:202–755–0780	ANPRM: 45FR67396 (10/10/80) NPRM: 02/00/81 FR: 06/00/81
Policy on Public Participation SAN No. 1626	Description: In order to enhance the ability of EPA to manage programs and make decisions in the public interest, the agency is preparing a formal policy for public participation. A degree of standardization in procedures will make it easier for citizens to know what they expect when they deal with the agency. Classification: Policy Statement Statutory Authority: EO 12044, CAA, CWA, FIFRA, TSCA, RCRA CFR Change: This action will not be codified in CFR – New	Sharon Francis EPA (A-100) Washington DC 20460 FTS:8–245–3066 COMM:202–245–3066	NPRM: 44FR28911 (04/30/80) FR: 01/00/81

REGULATIONS DELETED FROM THE PREVIOUS AGENDA

Title and SAN(#)	Statutory Authority/CFR	Reason Deleted	Date & Cite of Last Action
Minimum Requirements for Stationary Air Operating Permits SAN No. 1520	CAA 110(a)(2)(D)/40 CFR 51	Canceled	
NSPS: Glass Manufacturing SAN No. 1007	CAA 111/40 CFR 60.290	Completed	FR 45FR66742 (10/07/80)
NSPS: Ammonium Sulfate Production SAN No. 1587	CAA 111/40 CFR 60.420	Completed	FR 45FR74846 (11/12/80)
NSPS: Beverae Can Surface Coating Industry SAN No. 1616	CAA 111/40 CFR 60	Same as SAN No. 1113	FR 45FR50085 (07/28/80)
NSPS: Industrial Surface Coating: Automobile Assembly Plants SAN No. 1111	CAA 111/40 CFR 60.390	Completed	FR 45FR85410 (12/24/80)
Primary nonferrous smelter orders SAN No. 1301	CAA 119/40 CFR 57	Completed	FR 45FR42514 (06/24/80)
Noncompliance Penalties SAN No. 1302	CAA 120/40 CFR 66, 67	Completed	
Visibility Protection Requirements SAN No. 1307	CAA 165, 169(a)/40 CFR 51	Completed	FR 45FR80084 (12/02/80)
Requirements to Build Demonstration Cars Meeting 0.4 gram/mile Nox Standard SAN No. 1308	CAA 202(b)(7)/40 CFR 85	Completed	FR 45FR67578 (10/10/80)
Emission Regulations for 1983 and later model year Light-duty Trucks SAN No. 1313	CAA 202(a)/40 CFR 86	Completed	FR 45FR63734 (09/25/80)
Interim High Altitude Requirements SAN No. 1316	CAA 202(a)(f)/40 CFR 86	Completed	FR 45FR66984 (10/08/80)
Amendments to Entry and Access Provisions of EPA Regulations Controlling Air Pollution from Mobile Sources SAN No. 1521	CAA 203, 206, 208, 301/40 CFR 80, 85, 86	Completed	FR 45FR63774 (09/25/80)
Regulations Defining Certificate of Conformity SAN No. 1318	CAA 206(a)/40 CFR 86	Postponed Indefinitely	NPRM 39FR44246 (12/23/74)
Selective Enforcement Auditing of Motorcycles SAN No. 1319	CAA 206(a), 208, 301/40 CFR 86	Postponed Indefinitely	ANPRM 43FR1108 (01/06/78)
Aftermarket Parts Certification SAN No. 1325	CAA 207(a)(2), 301/40 CFR 85	Completed	FR 45FR78448 (11/25/80)

REGULATIONS DELETED FROM THE PREVIOUS AGENDA

Title and SAN(#)	Statutory Authority/CFR	Reason Deleted	Date & Cite of Last Action
High Altitude Performance Adjustments SAN No. 1329	CAA 215/40 CFR 86	Completed	FR: 45FR66984 (10/08/80)
Regional Consistency SAN No. 1331	CAA 301/40 CFR 56	Completed	FR: 45FR85400 (12/24/80)
Technical Amendments to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations SAN No. 1202	SDWA 1412/40 CFR 141	Completed	FR: 45FR57332 (08/27/80)
Underground Injection Control Program Regulations SAN No. 1205	SDWA 1421(a)/40 CFR 146	Completed	FR: 45FR42472 (06/24/80)
Technical Amendments to the Implementation Regulations for the Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations and the State Public Water System Supervision Program Grants SAN No. 1549	SDWA 1413–1416, 1443, 1445/40 CFR 142, 35	Specialized regulation	
Noise Labeling Program SAN No. 1606	NCA 8/40 CFR 211	ANPRM Canceled	
Importation of Noise Emitting Products SAN No. 1178	NCA 9/40 CFR 208	Not an EPA regulation	
Administrative Hearing Procedures SAN No. 1176	NCA 11/40 CFR 210	Specialized Regulation	IFR: 43FR34132 (08/03/78)
Other Regulatory Restrictions SAN No. 1558	FIFRA 3(d)(1)(C)(ii)/40 CFR 162.11	Canceled	
Proposed Reform of Pesticide RPAR Procedures and Hearing Regulations SAN No. 1609	FIFRA 25/40 CFR 162, 164	Specialized regulation	NPRM: 45FR52628 (08/07/80)
Protective Action Guidance for Accidental Airborne Releases of Radioactivity SAN No. 1514 Docket No. A-79-11	AEA 274	Canceled	
Chemical Hazard Warning Labels SAN No. 1530	TSCA 6(a)(3)/40 CFR 780, 781	Postponed Indefinitely	
Exports of Toxic Substances: Notification of Exports Under Section 12(b) SAN No. 1624	TSCA 12(b)/40 CFR 707	Specialized regulation	NPRM: 44FR56856 (10/22/79)
Effluent Guidelines for Soap and Detergent Manufacturing SAN No. 1421	CWA 301, 304, 307/40 CFR 417	Canceled under vvvparagraph 8 of NRDC Consent Decree	
Effluent Guidelines for Explosives Manufacturing SAN No. 1424	CWA 301, 304, 307/40 CFR 457	Canceled under paragraph 8 of NRDC Consent Decree	

REGULATIONS DELETED FROM THE PREVIOUS AGENDA

Title and SAN(#)	Statutory Authority/CFR	Reason Deleted	Date & Cite of Last Action
Effluent Guidelines for Photographics SAN No. 1429	CWA 301, 306, 307/40 CFR 459	Canceled under paragraph 8 of NRDC Consent Decree	
Effluent Guidelines for Beverages SAN No. 1603	CWA 301, 306, 307/40 CFR 438	Postponed Indefinitely	
Effluent Guidelines for Mechanical Products SAN No. 1430	CWA 301, 306, 307/40 CFR 433	Combined with SAN No. 1428	
Statewide 208 Dredge or Fill Regulatory Programs SAN No. 1401	CWA 208(b)(4)/40 CFR 35.1500	Canceled	
Ambient Water Quality Criteria SAN No. 1442	CWA 304	Completed	FR 45FR79318 (11/28/80)
Addition of Ammonia to the Toxic Pollutant List SAN No. 1578	CWA 307(a)	Withdrawn	FR 45FR79692 (12/01/80)
Biological Toxicity Testing Requirements in the NPDES Permits Program SAN No. 1628	CWA 308, 402(a)(1)/40 CFR 125	Postponed Indefinitely	
Designation of Human Acute Toxicants as Hazardous Substances SAN No. 1581	CWA 311(b)(2)(A)/40 CFR 116	Canceled	
Determination of Reportable Quantities for Human Acute Toxicants SAN No. 1583	CWA 311(b)(4)/40 CFR 117 – Addition	Canceled	
Liability Limits for Small Onshore Hazardous Substances Storage Facilities SAN No. 1512	CWA 311(f)(2)/40 CFR 113	Canceled	
Maximum Clean-Up Liabilities for Discharges of Oil and Hazardous Substances from Land-Based Facilities SAN No. 1447	CWA 311(q)/40 CFR 113	Canceled	
Gray Water Discharges from Commercial Vessels on the Great Lakes SAN No. 1448	CWA 312(c)(2)(B) / 33 USC 1322(c)(2)(B) 40 CFR 140 – New	Canceled	
Ocean Discharge Criteria SAN No. 1454	CWA 403(c)/40 CFR 220 27	Completed	FR 45FR65942 (10/3/80)
Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material SAN No. 1455	CWA 404(b)(1)/40 CFR 230	Completed	FR 45FR85336 (12/24/80)

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Appendix I—Calendar of Federal Regulations

Detailed descriptions of selected major EPA regulations appear in the Regulatory Council's *Calendar of Federal Regulations*. In order to make these descriptions more accessible to users of EPA's *Agenda of Regulations*, we are reprinting them here as an appendix. In addition to a general description of the regulation, these entries:

(1) Describe the options under consideration;

(2) Discuss the sectors of society which will be affected by the regulation;

(3) Identify related regulations; and

(4) Identify support documents available from the Agency contact.

The major criterion for including a regulation in the *Calendar of Federal Regulations* is the Agency's judgment that it will impose costs of one-hundred million dollars or more on the economy in any one year following promulgation. Some regulations which do not meet this criterion are included because of the Administrator considers them to raise especially important policy issues.

The *Calendar of Federal Regulations* from which these descriptions are taken appeared in the **Federal Register** on November 24, 1980 at 45 FR 77702.

The regulations appear in the following order:

Prevention of Significant Deterioration from Set II Pollutants (SAN No. 1306)
Review of NAAQS for Carbon Monoxide (SAN No. 1001)
Review of NAAQS for Nitrogen Dioxide (SAN No. 1004)
Review of NAAQS for Particulate Matter (SAN No. 1003)
Review of NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (SAN No. 1002)
Performance Standards for Industrial Boilers (SAN No. 1586)
Emission Regulations for 1985 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Trucks and Heavy Duty Engines (SAN No. 1315)
Heavy-Duty Diesel Particulate Regulations (SAN No. 1310)
Effluent Guidelines for Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills (SAN No. 1419)
Effluent Guidelines for Iron and Steel Plants (SAN No. 1405)
Effluent Guidelines for Steam Electric Power Plants (SAN No. 1408)
Water Quality Standards Regulations (SAN No. 1441)
Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes (SAN No. 1163)
Policy and Procedures for Airborne Carcinogens (SAN No. 1596)
Remedial Action Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites (SAN No. 1166)
Fuels and Fuel Additives (SAN No. 1328)
Chemical Hazard Warning Labels (SAN No. 1530)
Test Rules for Chemical Substances and Mixtures—Chloromethane and Chlorinated Banzenes (SAN No. 1131)
Pesticide Registration Guidelines (SAN No's. 1141–1148, 1619–1623)
Premanufacture Notification Requirements and Review Procedures (SAN No. 1134)
Rules Restricting the Commercial and Industrial Use of Asbestos Fibers (SAN No. 1627)
Control of Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water (SAN Nos. 1201 and 1567)
Hazardous Waste Regulations to Control Hazardous Solid Waste from Generation to Final Disposal (SAN No's. 1191, 1194)
Sewage Sludge Disposal Regulations (SAN No. 1459)

BILLING CODE 6560-38-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Air, Noise, and Radiation

Regulations for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) from Set II Pollutants (Hydrocarbons, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Ozone, and Lead) (40 CFR 51.24* and 52.21*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 166, 42 U.S.C. § 7476.

Reason for Including This Entry

The regulation, when developed and promulgated, is likely to impose siting restrictions on air pollution sources because of limitations on areawide emission totals. This could have a significant effect on industry.

Statement of Problem

The purpose of this program is to provide for adequate representation of the public interest where the Nation's clean air resources are threatened by increases in concentrations of Set II pollutants (hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and lead). The present Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require the use of "best available control technology" (BACT) on all new or modified major sources of all pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act. In addition the present program also limits increases in areawide concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter through an air quality increment system, which limits the amount of emission increases based on air quality impact. The present program, however, does not similarly limit areawide emission levels or air quality impacts of Set II pollutants and, therefore, cannot protect against the degradation of air quality up to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). (i.e., those levels of air quality set to prevent health and welfare effects). The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, requires EPA to respond to this problem (42 U.S.C. 7476).

Alternatives Under Consideration

EPA is now reviewing a range of regulatory alternatives which appear to be most reasonable at this time. These alternatives include the following:

(A) Existing Emissions Controls Only—This system would rely primarily on the requirements for best available control technology (BACT) on major new stationary sources and the Federal standards for motor vehicle emissions. Control requirements under this system would not vary as a function of ambient pollutant concentrations or of the proximity of other sources, as long as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards were not violated.

(B) Ambient Air Quality Allocation.

Ambient Air Quality Increments—This approach would call for the States to develop an area classification system establishing numerical limits for allowable degradation of ambient air quality: This system would be similar to that already in effect for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.

(C) Emission Allocation.

(1) Emission Density Zoning (EDZ)—An EDZ system would set theoretical ambient air quality increments to serve only as a guideline for establishing limits on maximum allowable emissions per unit land area. Once EPA established these emissions density limits, the appropriate State or local air pollution control agency would base preconstruction review of new and modified sources on the emission density limits rather than on ambient air quality.

(2) Inventory Management—This system would require State and local agencies to develop and maintain detailed emission inventories, with the provision for mandatory periodic public review whenever the local emission inventory increased by a pre-established quantity or percentage. The system would require this public review before allowing any further incremental increase in emissions, and could include an environmental analysis, a community environmental education program, a public hearing, and a vote by elected officials from the potentially affected areas.

(D) Empirical Criteria.

(1) Co-location of hydrocarbon (HC) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) Sources (Avoidance of Juxtaposed Major Sources of Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Oxides)—We would design this approach to prevent significant deterioration in air quality from high ozone levels (ozone results when HC and NO_x combine). Such a program would focus special attention on the hydrocarbon/nitrogen dioxide ratio and would prevent the location of major sources within a certain fixed distance of each other.

(2) Transportation BACT—This alternative would require means to reduce emissions associated with motor vehicle—related sources. These means could involve specifications for road systems or performance standards for public transportation systems, such as specified levels of service for public transportation. EPA also could consider additional criteria for existing transportation processes and inspection and maintenance.

(3) Indirect Source Review for Federally Funded Projects—The Clean Air Act precludes EPA from requiring states to perform indirect source reviews of non-federally funded projects; therefore, this alternative would require indirect source review for Federally owned, funded or assisted projects. These projects could include airports, highways, sport complexes, and other projects constructed with Federal grants.

EPA is also investigating economic allocation schemes to use in conjunction with the above described regulatory alternatives. The specific programs we are considering at this time are emission fees and marketable permits.

The final regulation may include parts of several control methodologies in conjunction with empirical criteria and/or economic allocation schemes, or may present several options from which a State would choose its specific program.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public.

Areas of the country which are presently attaining the NAAQS for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead will have a program to prevent significant air quality deterioration from those pollutants. In addition, regulations will provide special protection to national parks, national wilderness areas, and other Class I areas.

These regulations are at such an early stage of development that we cannot yet quantify benefits and costs. The benefits will vary depending on the alternative or alternatives we select. The regulations are unlikely to impose additional direct emission control requirements on air pollution sources, but they may impose siting restrictions because of limitations on areawide emission totals. Once we complete the Regulatory Analysis, we will have a better estimate of the benefits and costs associated with this regulation.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Industries emitting Set II pollutants, including: transportation, electric services, and manufacturing (particularly the petroleum refining and the primary metal industries).

We do not anticipate that the regulation will affect small businesses disproportionately. The Regulatory Analysis will, however, specifically address this problem.

As we noted above, we will assess the costs of implementing these regulations as a part of the Regulatory Analysis. We already require the affected sources under the present PSD regulations to install the best available control technology (40 CFR 51.24 and 40 CFR 42.21). Therefore, the costs (decline in economic growth, regional costs, etc.) resulting from this regulation alone will be related only to site location.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: EPA has developed and currently administers regulations for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality resulting from emissions of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide (40 CFR 51.24). The same regulations also require best available control technology on the sources potentially affected by this regulation.

External: The regulation will require each State to develop regulations to implement this program. These regulations will require EPA review and approval.

Active Government Collaboration

EPA has formed an interagency work group to assist it in the development and review of these regulations. The following are members of the workgroup: Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Department of Interior (National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management), Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Agriculture, and Council on Environmental Quality. In addition, we have solicited and received cooperation from State governments through the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators, and local agencies through the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officers.

Available Documents

"Program to Prevent Significant Deterioration of Carbon Monoxide, Ozone, Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen Dioxide and Lead," (EPA report number EPA–450/2–80–071, March 1980) available from NTIS Accession No. PB80–221260.

"Community Environmental Education: Three Models of Organization for PSD Set II," (report for public review, June 1980), available from Nancy Mayer, Control Programs Development Division, MD–15, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

EPA has established a docket (EPA, Central Docket Section A–79–34) for review of the PSD Set II regulations.

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EPA–OANR

Review, and Possible Revision, of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Carbon Monoxide (40 CFR Part 50*)

Legal Authority

Clean Air Act, as amended, § 109(d)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 7409 *et seq.*

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes that this review is important in order to ensure the protection of public health and welfare and because any changes to the existing standards may result in an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

Section 109(d)(1) of the Clean Air act as amended directs EPA to review existing national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. Ambient air quality standards define allowable pollutant concentrations in the ambient air that are required to protect public health and welfare. EPA set the original carbon monoxide (CO) standards (April 30, 1971, 36 FR 8186) at 9 parts per million (ppm) averaged over an 8-hour period and 35 ppm for a 1-hour period. On August 18, 1980 (45 FR 55066), the Agency proposed to retain the 9 ppm 8-hour standard and lower the 1-hour standard to 25 ppm. At that time, EPA also proposed to modify the form of the two standards to a daily maximum interpretation for exceedances of the standard.

The incidence of adverse health effects in the general population resulting from human exposure to carbon monoxide has not been completely quantified. However, there are several population groups that are particularly sensitive to carbon monoxide exposure, such as people with coronary heart disease (e.g., angina pectoris), peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pregnant women and their fetuses; and people with anemia. These sensitive population segments range from 5 to 12 percent of the U.S. population. Thus, between 11 million and 27 million persons in the United States with cardiovascular, pulmonary, and central nervous system diseases can have these conditions aggravated by exposure to carbon monoxide.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The Agency considered the following alternative standards prior to the August 18, 1980 Proposal:

1-hr averaging time	8-hr averaging
15 ppm	7 ppm
25 ppm	9 ppm
35 ppm	12 ppm

EPA originally selected the 8-hour averaging time because most people achieve equilibrium or near-equilibrium levels of carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) in the blood after an 8-hour exposure to carbon monoxide. In addition, most people are exposed to carbon monoxide in roughly 8-hour blocks of time. We uncovered no evidence during the review process resulting in the August 18, 1980 NPRM that indicated that the 8-hour averaging time should be changed.

As a result of the review and revision of the health criteria, EPA proposes to retain the existing primary 8-hour standard at 9 ppm and to lower the primary 1-hour standard to 25 ppm. The change in the 1-hour standard is being proposed because of the more rapid accumulation of blood carboxyhemoglobin in moderately exercising sensitive persons compared to resting individuals. The impact of exercise, which is greater for short-duration exposures, was not considered in the original standard.

We are investigating no new Federal regulatory techniques in the CO NAAQS review process. State governments use their own discretion in taking regulatory actions to meet EPA's national ambient air quality standards. The States are free to use performance standards, economic incentives, or any other means to attain ambient air quality standards within their jurisdiction. The only EPA requirement for State governments is that they demonstrate attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS by statutory compliance dates.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Persons with cardiovascular or pulmonary disease; pregnant women and fetuses; and anemics.

The newly proposed CO NAAQSs should result in a greater assurance that persons with cardiovascular heart disease will not experience deleterious health effects due to high ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide. Specifically, the two standards are

intended to keep 99 percent of the sensitive population affected by cardiovascular heart or peripheral vascular disease below a COHb level of 2.1 percent.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturing of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment; administration of State and local transportation programs; the driving public; EPA; and State air pollution control agencies.

In its regulatory impact analysis, EPA estimated the 1987 annualized costs of various CO control strategies for the three 8-hour alternatives; the total nationwide cost in 1979 dollars is approximately $2.8 billion for the 9 ppm proposed standard. It is $2.9 billion for the 7 ppm alternative and $2.6 billion for the 12 ppm alternative. Costs for alternative 1-hour standards were not developed because control strategies needed to attain any of the three alternative 8-hour standards investigated automatically attain all of the 1-hour standards that EPA analyzed.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: The newly proposed CO NAAQSs will not affect any other Agency program since there is no change in the controlling 8-hour standard. Emission standards for moving sources will not be affected since they are established under Title II of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7501 *et seq.*).

External: The newly proposed CO NAAQSs will not alter any on-going or planned State, local, or private industry control program since there is no change in the controlling 8-hour standard.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that are involved in reviewing the standard include the Departments of Transportation, Energy, and Health and Human Services. In addition, EPA has contacted the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) and will involve them in the Standard review. The IRLG functions to coordinate the regulatory authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Food Safety and Quality Service, Department of Agriculture.

Available Documents

ANPRM—"Review of the Carbon Monoxide Air Quality Standard," 43 FR 56250, December 1, 1978.

NPRM—"Carbon-Monoxide. Proposed Revisions to the NAAQS," 45 FR 55066, August 18, 1980.

"Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide" (External Review Draft, April 1979); it is available from the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office, MD-52, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Carbon Monoxide, "Transcript of Proceedings" for January 30 and 31, 1979 and June 14–16, 1979.

Public hearing record and public comments (comment period open until November 10, 1980).

The following reports are available from the U.S. EPA Library (MD–35), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Telephone: (919) 541–2777 (FTS: 629–2777).

"Control Techniques for Carbon Monoxide Emissions," EPA-450/3–79–006, June 1979.

"Regulatory Impact Anaiysis of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide," April 2, 1980.

"Proposed National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide: Draft Environmental Impact Statement," July 1980.

"Estimated Exposure to Ambient Carbon Monoxide Concentrations Under Alternative Air Quality Standards (Draft)," August 1980.

"Preliminary Assessment of Adverse Health Effects from Carbon Monoxide and Implications for Possible Modifications of the Standard (Draft)," June 1, 1979.

"Sensitivity Analysis of Coburn Model Predictions of COHb levels Associated with Alternative CO Standards (Draft)," July 1, 1980.

"Significant Harm Levels for Carbon Monoxide (Draft)," July 1980.

EPA has established a docket (EPA, Central Docket Section OAQPS–79–7) for review of this standard. The docket is available for investigation between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on weekdays in the Section Office: Room 2903B, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC.

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EPA–OANR

Review, and Possible Revision, of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Nitrogen Dioxide (40 CFR Part 50*)

Legal Authority

Clean Air Act, as amended, §§ 109(c) and 109(d), 42 U.S.C. § 7409 *et seq.*

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes that this review is important to ensure protection of public health and welfare and because any changes to the existing standards may result in an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

Section 109(c) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, directs EPA to promulgate a short-term nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) standard unless there is no significant scientific evidence that such a standard is needed to protect public health. Section 109(d)(1) of the Act requires EPA to review the scientific basis of existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. (Ambient air quality standards define allowable pollutant concentrations in the ambient air that are required to protect public health and safety. The States are responsible for developing and implementing the necessary regulatory programs to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.) This review includes the existing NO_2 annual average standard promulgated by EPA on April 30, 1971 (36 FR 8186). The standard is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$), annual arithmetic mean (40 CFR 50.11). The Agency has combined possible proposal of a short-term NO_2 standard with review of the annual average NAAQS into one rulemaking process (see 45 FR 6959, January 31, 1980). After review of scientific bases for the standards (the air quality criteria), EPA will decide whether to propose a short-term NO_2 standard and change or reaffirm the existing annual NO_2 NAAQS.

Public exposure to NO_2 can result in impairment of pulmonary (lung) function and can increase susceptibility to respiratory infection. NO_2 or other nitrogen oxide compounds in the ambient air can adversely affect crops, visibility, and materials, and can cause acid rainfall. Acid rainfall adversely affects crops, materials, and aquatic ecosystems.

Alternatives Under Consideration

Based on revised air quality criteria, EPA may decide to keep the existing annual standard without change, or make some modification to the

allowable air concentration of nitrogen dioxide, the period over which the concentration is measured or the number of times States will be allowed to exceed the standards. The Agency may also decide to propose a short-term NO_2 standard.

We are investigating no new regulatory techniques in the NO_2 NAAQS review/standard-setting process. All governmental regulatory actions taken as a result of setting an NAAQS are at the discretion of State governments. They are free to use performance standards, economic incentives, or any other means to attain ambient air quality standards within their jurisdictions. The only EPA requirement for State governments is that they demonstrate attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS by statutory attainment dates.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, particularly those persons suffering from respiratory disease; agriculture; and the aquatic ecosystem.

Revision of air quality criteria and review of the existing ambient air standard will result in greater assurance that the standard which EPA reaffirms or newly promulgates will protect public health and welfare, crops, materials, and aquatic ecosystems.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Industries emitting nitrogen oxides, such as manufacturing, electric services, and natural gas pipelines; manufacturing of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment; regulation and administration of transportation programs; EPA; and State air pollution control agencies.

We will assess the costs and economic effects of controlling oxides of nitrogen for alternative short-term and annual standards at the time we propose a revised standard. In addition, EPA will also assess the impact on State air pollution control agencies of developing and modifying control programs to attain and maintain a possible short-term and annual NO_2 standard. The Agency will publish these assessments in a regulatory impact analysis that will be issued simultaneously with the NPRM.

The costs may exceed $100 million annual impact on the economy.

If the Agency's NO_2 activities result in a new regulatory action, the regulation could affect the level of control for sources of nitrogen oxides emissions, such as power plants, industrial boilers, and natural gas pipeline stations. We currently are controlling mobile source emissions under existing emissions limits for motor vehicles; however, a stringent short-term NO_2 standard could result in the need for community-wide inspection and maintenance programs for automobile and truck emissions.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Changes to the current ambient standard may affect EPA's regulations for nitrogen oxides emissions from motor vehicles and EPA regulations for new source review.

External: Modifications in the existing standard may require States to reassess their current implementation control programs and make revisions in control measures and strategies if necessary. A new short-term standard would require States to assess ambient air quality data, and if concentrations exceed the standard, develop a State implementation plan to control NO_2 emissions.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that are involved in reviewing the nitrogen dioxide standards are the Departments of Energy, Transportation, Interior, Commerce, and Health and Human Services, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In addition, we have informed the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) of this review. The IRLG functions to coordinate the regulatory authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Food Safety and Quality Service, Department of Agriculture.

Available Documents

"Air Quality Criteria for Nitrogen Dioxide" (external review draft, annotated version, June 1980), available from the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, MD–52, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Science Advisory Board, Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, Committee Meeting on Air Quality Criteria for Oxides of Nitrogen, "Transcript of Proceedings" conducted in Washington, DC on January 29 and 30, 1979; available from ECAO.

"Control Techniques for Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions" (draft, January 1978), available from Emission Standards and Engineering Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, MD–13, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

"National Ambient Air Quality Standards: Establishment of Standard Review Docket for Nitrogen Dioxide," 45 FR 6958, January 31, 1980.

EPA has established a docket (EPA, Central Docket Section OAQPS–78–9) for review of the NO_2 standard. Reports in the docket are available for inspection between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on weekdays at the Docket Section Office, Room 2903B, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC.

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EPA–OANR

Review, and Possible Revision, of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (40 CFR Part 50*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 109(d)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 7409 *et seq.*

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes that this review is important to ensure the protection of public health and welfare, and because any changes to the existing standards may result in an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

Section 109(d) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 directs EPA to review the existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards NAAQS) every 5 years. Ambient air quality standards define the level of pollutant concentrations in the ambient air that are allowed while still protecting public health and safety. The current primary standard for particulate matter (to protect public health) is 75 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$), annual geometric mean, and 260 $\mu g/m^3$, maximum 24-hour concentrations, not to be exceeded more than once per year. The current secondary standard for particulate matter (to protect public welfare, e.g., effects on soils, vegetation, man-made materials, visibility, economic values, etc.) is 150 $\mu g/m^3$, maximum 24-hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year. The States are responsible for developing and implementing the necessary regulatory programs to ensure

the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQSs.

EPA will review the scientific basis of the primary and secondary standards (the air quality criteria), as well as the standards themselves. Where appropriate, EPA will revise the air quality criteria and promulgate new standards.

Exposure to airborne particulate matter (PM) aggravates asthma and other respiratory disorders, as well as cardiovascular diseases, and can impair pulmonary function; this exposure can also increase coughing and chest discomfort. PM may also increase the adverse health effects of gaseous air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide. Depending on their chemical composition, specific types of PM may have more serious toxic or carcinogenic effects than others. Elevated PM levels result in increased soiling of exposed materials and impair visibility.

Alternatives Under Consideration

On the basis of the revised air quality criteria, EPA may decide to keep the existing standards without change or, alternatively, may decide to change the allowable air concentration of particulate matter, the period over which the concentration is measured, or the number of allowable exceedances of the standards. EPA is also considering standards based on the size of the particulate as well as its concentration. This consideration is based on evidence that smaller particles penetrate deeper into the lung and evidence that when elevated concentrations of particulate matter occur in combination with elevated levels of sulfur oxides, adverse health effects may be more pronounced.

EPA is not investigating new Federal regulatory techniques in the NAAQS review and revision process. All governmental regulatory actions taken as a result of setting an NAAQS are at the discretion of State governments, which are free to use performance standards, economic incentives, or any other means to attain ambient air quality standards within their jurisdiction. The only EPA requirement for State governments is that they attain and maintain the NAAQSs by statutory compliance dates.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, including children and those persons suffering from respiratory diseases and cardiovascular diseases.

The revision of the air quality criteria and the review of the existing ambient standards will result in greater assurance that the standards, whether reaffirmed or newly promulgated, will adequately protect health and welfare of the general public, including those groups within the general public most sensitive to adverse health effects of PM.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Industries emitting particulate matter, including (1) electric, gas, and sanitary services, (2) the non-ferrous metal industry, and (3) those industries that use or supply large quantities of fossil fuels; and State air pollution control agencies.

EPA will complete a study of costs and economic impacts of controlling particulate matter under alternative standards when it issues the NPRM. In addition, EPA will also assess the impact on State air pollution control agencies of modifying their control programs to accommodate revisions to the existing standards.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Changes to the current ambient standards for particulate matter may affect EPA's regulations for new source review.

External: Modifications in the existing standards would require States to reassess their current implementation control programs and make revisions in control measures and strategies if necessary.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that are actively involved in reviewing the standards for particulate matter are the Departments of Energy, Transportation, Interior, Commerce, and Health and Human Services; and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In addition, EPA has informed the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) of this review. The IRLG coordinates the regulatory activities of the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Food Safety and Quality Service, Department of Agriculture.

Available Documents

ANPRM—"National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Review of Criteria and Standards for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides," 44 FR 192, October 2, 1979.

"Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter," AP–49, January 1969, available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

"Health Effects Considerations for Establishing a Standard for Inhalable Particles," July 1978, available from the Health Effects Research Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27701.

"Airborne Particles," National Academy of Sciences, 1977, available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

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EPA–OANR

Review, and Possible Revision, of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide (40 CFR Part 50*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 109(d)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 7409 *et seq.*

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes that this review is important in order to ensure the protection of public health and welfare, and because any changes to the existing standards may result in an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

Section 109(d) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 directs the EPA to review the existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. Ambient air quality standards define allowable pollutant concentrations in the ambient air that are allowed while still protecting public health and welfare. The present primary standard for sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide (set to protect public health) is 80 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$), annual arithmetic mean, and a maximum 24-hour concentration of 365 $\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than once per year. The current secondary standard for sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide (to protect public welfare e.g., effects on soils, vegetation, man-made materials, visibility, economic values, etc.) is 1300 $\mu g/m^3$, with the maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. The

States are responsible for developing and implementing the necessary regulatory programs to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQSs.

EPA will review the scientific basis of the standards (the air quality criteria), as well as the standards themselves. Where appropriate, EPA will revise the air quality criteria and promulgate new standards.

Sulfur oxides in the air, working alone or in combination with other pollutants, aggravate respiratory diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and also irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Sulfur oxides also cause impaired visibility and help form acid rain, which adversely affects crops, materials, and aquatic ecosystems.

Alternatives Under Consideration

On the basis of the revised air quality criteria, EPA may decide to keep the existing standards without change or, alternatively, may alter the air concentration of sulfur dioxide or the period over which the concentration is measured.

EPA is investigating no new Federal regulatory techniques in the NAAQS review and revision process. All governmental regulatory actions taken as a result of setting an NAAQS are at the discretion of State governments. They are free to use performance standards, economic incentives, or any other means to attain ambient air quality standards within their jurisdiction. The only EPA requirement for State governments is that they attain and maintain the NAAQSs by statutory compliance dates.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, including children and those persons suffering from respiratory diseases; and agriculture.

The revision of the air quality criteria and the review of the existing ambient standards will result in greater assurance that the standards, whether reaffirmed or newly promulgated, will adquately protect the health and welfare of the general public, including those most sensitive to adverse health effects of sulfur oxides.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Industries emitting sulfur dioxides, including (1) electric, gas, and sanitary services industries, (2) the non-ferrous metal industry, (3) the petroleum refining industry, and (4) those industries that supply or use large quantities of fossil fuel; and State air pollution control agencies.

A study of costs and economic impacts of controlling sulfur oxides under alternative standards will be completed by EPA when the NPRM is issued. In addition, EPA will also assess the impact on State air pollution control agencies of modifying their control programs in order to accommodate any revisions to existing standards.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Changes to the current ambient standards may affect EPA's regulations for new source review.

External: Modifications in the existing standards would require States to reassess their current implementation control programs, and make revisions in control measures and strategies if necessary.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that are actively involved in reviewing the sulfur oxide standards are the Departments of Energy, Transportation, Interior, Commerce, and Health and Human Services; and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In addition, EPA has informed the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) of this review. The IRLG coordinates certain regulatory activities of the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Food Safety and Quality Service, Department of Agriculture.

Available Documents

ANPRM—"National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Review of Criteria and Standards for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides," 44 FR 56730, October 2, 1979.

"Air Quality Criteria for Sulfur Oxides," AP–50, January 1969—available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

"Sulfur Oxides," National Academy of Sciences, 1978—available from the National Academy of Sciences, Printing and Publication Office, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

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EPA–OANR

Standards of Performance to Control Atmospheric Emissions from Industrial Boilers (40 CFR Part 60*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 111, 42 U.S.C. § 7411.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes this rule would be important because it would affect many industries, address a major air polluter, namely industrial boilers, and minimize emissions in the face of increased industrial use of coal. The impact of this regulation on industry would approach $100 million per year for additional capital and annualized costs by 1990.

Statement of Problem

Combustion of coal, oil, and gas in industrial boilers results in the emission of significant quantities of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides to the atmosphere. Because of the large number of boilers and the associated emission rates, industrial boilers contribute significantly to air pollution in the United States. In 1975, emissions from industrial boilers were estimated to include 2.77 million tons of particulate matter, 3.25 million tons of sulfur dioxide, and 2.01 million tons of nitrogen oxides or approximately 17, 11, and 8 percent of total national emissions of these pollutants. The projected growth rate of the use of industrial boilers, coupled with the emphasis on shifting fuel from gas and oil to coal, will increase the potential for emissions. These air pollutants affect the health and welfare of most of our urban-dwelling citizens by contributing to respiratory disease in people and animals, reducing visibility in the atmosphere, damaging vegetation, and soiling and deteriorating real estate. Failure to provide more effective control of emissions from industrial boilers will increase exposure to the undesirable effects of these pollutants and will expand the portions of the country that exceed EPA's ambient standards for these pollutants. This rule will apply to new and modified industrial boilers. Only the largest industrial boilers are presently covered by § 111 standards; these apply only to new and modified units. Existing industrial boilers are required to meet State and local regulations which usually limit sulfur

dioxide and particulate emissions. Section 111 regulations are expected to incorporate limits for nitrogen oxides and limits for sulfur dioxide and particulate that are more stringent than State and local regulations.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The 1977 Clean Air Act requires that EPA adopt standards of performance for stationary sources of air pollution that are fired by fossil fuels. EPA is gathering information on eight technologies for reducing boiler emissions of three pollutants: (1) oil cleaning and use of existing clean oil, (2) coal cleaning and existing clean coal, (3) synthetic fuels, (4) fluidized bed combustion (a relatively new technology applicable only to large coal-fired boilers), (5) particulate control, (6) flue gas desulfurization, (7) nitrogen oxides combustion modification, and (8) nitrogen oxides flue gas treatment.

We are examining several control alternatives which include different levels of control for three pollutants being studied. Computer modeling is being used to determine the cost impacts, emission impacts, effects upon fuel consumption, overall energy impacts, and other environmental effects on a regional and national basis.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Manufacturing industries; and the general public.

This rule will apply to new and modified industrial boilers used in a large number of manufacturing industries, particularly energy-intensive industries, such as glass (SIC 321, 322, 323), pulp and paper (SIC 261, 262, 263), and chemical manufacturing (SIC 281), and will affect people in urban and rural areas who are subject to pollution emissions from these industries.

Installing equipment that represents the best available control technology at new and modified industrial boiler facilities will help lessen air pollution in already affected areas and preserve clean air in as yet unpolluted areas of the country. Since only a small fraction of the industrial boiler population is replaced or modified annually, the short term impact on air quality will be only nominal. However, annual reductions in emissions will be cumulative resulting in significant betterment of air quality over the long term. Equipping new boilers with best available control technology will reduce the need for using the "cleanest" fuels, which can be diverted to existing plants in which new add-on controls are less cost effective.

A regulation that requires more stringent controls on new and modified industrial boilers will allow industrial expansion and economic growth without an accompanying assault on ambient air quality.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturing industries; and users of products produced by these industries.

Energy intensive industries such as glass (SIC 321, 322, 323), pulp and paper (SIC 261, 262, 263), and chemical manufacturing (SIC 281) are the specific industries that this rule would affect most.

Cost estimates for applying the control technology required by a regulation governing emissions from industrial boilers would be determined by the number, sizes, and types of sources we regulate and the degree of control we require. EPA estimates that by 1990, annual added capital costs of control will approach $200 million and annualized costs will approach $100 million (1978 dollars). These estimates are necessarily very tentative at this time. Consumers may pay higher prices for products manufactured by energy-intensive industries.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: We have issued water pollution regulations in the form of "Best Practical Technology Currently Available" and "Best Available Technology Economically Achievable." Industrial boilers are also subject to requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Part 261, Subpart C.

External: Industrial boilers are subject to the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act and associated regulations established by the Department of Energy.

Active Government Collaboration

Because emissions from industrial boilers come from the combustion of fossil fuels, EPA is working closely with the Department of Energy to share information and stimulate advances in technology.

EPA works closely with State and local governments in developing and implementing these rules.

Available Documents

ANPRM—40 CFR 60 (44 FR 37632, June 28, 1979).

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EPA–OANR–Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control

Gaseous Emission Regulations for 1985 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Trucks and Heavy-Duty Engines (40 CFR Part 86*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 202, 42 U.S.C. § 7521.

Reason for Including this Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks this rule is important because we expect it will have an annual economic impact of more than $100 million.

Statement of Problem

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 require EPA to establish regulations which require a reduction (from the uncontrolled state) of heavy-duty engine or vehicle emissions of 90 percent for hydrocarbon (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO) in 1983 and 75 percent for oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in 1985. These amendments also provide EPA with options to either temporarily revise or change the standards under certain conditions. As defined in the Act, heavy-duty vehicles include those trucks over 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW); excluded are off-road vehicles, such as farm tractors and construction equipment. This definition overlaps two truck categories as used by EPA. These are light-duty trucks (LDTs), which EPA defines as trucks up to 8,500 pounds GVW and heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) which include the 8,500 pounds GVW over trucks. We published regulations implementing the mandated reductions in HC and CO emissions for HDVs on January 21, 1980 (45 FR 4136) and for LDTs on September 25, 1980 (45 FR 63734). This entry concerns the regulations implementing the mandated reduction in NO_x.

During high temperature combustion in internal combustion engines, atmospheric nitrogen reacts to form nitric oxide (NO) and a comparatively small amount of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). In the atmosphere, the NO is converted to NO_2 by direct reaction with oxygen and by photochemical processes. NO_2 in the atmosphere causes visibility restrictions and brownish coloration. Elevated NO_2 levels are also associated with both long-term and short-term health effects on the respiratory system.

Based upon the present annual standard of 0.05 parts per million, EPA has identified several (8 or less) Air Quality Control Regions which are currently exceeding acceptable levels.

EPA's analysis of future oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions indicates that current light-duty and heavy-duty vehicle NO_x control strategies will produce some overall NO_x reductions through the mid-1980s, after which annual growth of vehicle sales, industry, and other sources contributing to pollution will begin to dominate. Thus, to even maintain the status quo, further NO_x controls will be needed. Heavy-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks, representing approximately 40 percent of mobile source NO_x emissions, constitute one area where further NO_x control is available on a cost-effective basis. Mobile sources themselves constitute about 30 percent of total NO_x emissions.

Alternatives Under Consideration

In the development of the NO_x standard, EPA will consider the following alternatives:

(A) Implement an NO_x standard that reflects the Clean Air Act's mandated 75 percent reduction.

(B) Implement an oxides of nitrogen standard that is either less stringent or more stringent than the 75 percent reduction required by the Clean Air Act.

EPA is currently evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of both alternatives. The Clean Air Act (as amended August 1977) directs EPA to set an NO_x standard that reflects a 75 percent reduction (from uncontrolled levels), applicable for the 1985 model year. However, Congress incorporated provisions in the Act allowing EPA either to set more stringent standards or less stringent standards. EPA can make such revisions to the standard if it finds that the emission standards cannot be achieved by available technology at reasonable cost. Of course, as standards are made more stringent, more benefits will accrue. Likewise, as standards become more stringent, costs of compliance will generally increase. The task confronting EPA is one of determining technological capabilities, and balancing costs and benefits.

At the present time, the Agency considers alternative (A) as the most likely option to propose. However, we will continue to address issues such as technological capability and cost as we develop the final rule. It is possible that after analyzing manufacturers' comments, EPA will reconsider alternative (B).

EPA had considered the additional alternative of emission averaging, but has decided to pursue averaging as a separate rulemaking. Under an averaging approach, a manufacturer could achieve compliance to an emission standard by averaging its aggregate fleet emissions. The manufacturer could design some engines to be below the standard and others above it. Conceptually, this approach could increase a manufacturer's flexibility from both a technological and an economic standpoint. Averaging will require a major effort to incorporate the concept into the existing regulations. Since the Clean Air Act requires EPA to promulgate the NO_x rulemaking swiftly, and since we believe the averaging concept will need lengthy analysis and discussion between EPA and the industry and public, we will pursue averaging and NO_x as separate rulemakings. We expect to publish an ANPRM for the averaging concept during the fall of 1980 and will attempt to complete the averaging rulemaking as close as possible to the time of the NO_x final rule.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, especially urban populations and persons particularly susceptible to respiratory disease.

Although a thorough and detailed benefit analysis has not been performed yet, we can roughly estimate the environmental impact. A proposed NO_x standard representing a 75 percent reduction from uncontrolled levels would reduce lifetime emissions of an average light-duty truck by 500 pounds, and of an average heavy-duty vehicle by approximately 1 ton and 7 tons for gas and diesel, respectively (compared to vehicles sold under present regulations). These reductions will yield improvements in excess of 10 percent in average NO_x air quality by 1995.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturers of heavy-duty engines and vehicles and light-duty trucks; and purchasers and users of heavy-duty engines and vehicles and light-duty trucks.

This regulation will require the addition of engine emission control hardware and/or engine modifications in order to comply with the proposed NO_x standard. Consequently, to cover the cost of any new hardware or engine modifications, manufacturers will have to increase the price of their products. Although precise cost estimates are not available at this time, we project that the average initial price increase of a light-duty truck will be roughly $150, while the average initial price increases of heavy-duty vehicles will be roughly $280 for gasoline engines and $360 for diesel engines (in 1980 dollars).

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Current emission standards for light-duty trucks and heavy-duty engines can be found in "Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines: Certification and Test Procedures," 40 CFR Part 86. Regulations implementing the Department of Transportation light-duty truck fuel economy standards are found in "Fuel Economy of Motor Vehicles," 40 CFR Part 600.

EPA has recently finalized standards and measurement procedures for the control of particulate emissions for diesel-fueled light-duty trucks ("Standard for Emission of Particulate Regulation for Diesel-Fueled Light-Duty Vehicles and Light-Duty Trucks," 45 FR 14496, March 5, 1980). Other related regulations recently finalized are HC and CO emission regulations for 1984 and later model year heavy-duty engines and for 1984 and later light-duty trucks ("Gaseous Emission Regulations for 1984 and Later Model Year Heavy-Duty Engines," 45 FR 4136, January 21, 1980, and "Gaseous Emission Regulations for 1984 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Trucks," 45 FR 63734, September 25, 1980).

In addition to the existing regulations above, EPA is in the process of developing particulate regulations for heavy-duty diesel engines.

External: Light-duty vehicle and light-duty truck fuel economy standards are found in the Department of Transportation "Passenger Automobile Average Fuel Economy Standards," 41 CFR Part 351.

Active Government Collaboration

Department of Transportation, Council on Wage and Price Stability, and Department of Commerce.

Available Documents

None at this time.

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EPA-OANR-OMSAPC

Heavy-Duty Diesel Particulate Regulations (40 CFR Part 86 *)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, §§ 202, 206, 207, and 301, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7521, 7525, 7541, and 7601.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks that this rule is important because it may have an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

Despite significant gains made in the control of particulate emissions, there are still many regions of the United States that are not able to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for total suspended particulate matter (TSP). To help improve this situation, Congress required EPA (through the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977) to prescribe standards for the emission of particulate matter from 1981 model year heavy-duty diesel vehicles. EPA must base this standard on the lowest emission rates that we find technologically feasible at the time the standard will take effect, while also taking cost, noise, energy, and safety into consideration.

Diesel engines already power one-third of the heavy-duty vehicles sold in this country. By 1995, EPA expects this figure to increase to over two-thirds, primarily because of the fuel economy advantage of diesel engines over gasoline engines. These diesels emit 40 to 100 times the particulate matter emitted by catalyst-equipped vehicles operated on unleaded gasoline. (EPA expects that most gasoline-fueled heavy-duty vehicles will require catalysts and unleaded gasoline beginning in 1984 due to stringent standards for the emissions of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide (see 45 FR 4136, January 21, 1980)). Heavy-duty diesel vehicles, if left uncontrolled, would emit 218,000–266,500 metric tons per year of particulate matter to the atmosphere by 1995. Urban areas would be the most seriously affected by these emissions. Ambient particulate levels from heavy-duty diesels alone would reach 2 to 7 micrograms per cubic meter (annual geometric mean) in cities such as Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Dallas. Somewhat smaller levels of 2 to 5 micrograms per cubic meter (annual geometric mean) would occur in smaller cities such as St. Louis, Denver, and Phoenix. These levels would occur over large-scale areas within these cities. Additional diesel particulate levels of 5 to 6 micrograms per cubic meter (annual geometric mean) would be expected in localized areas within 90 meters of very busy roadways. If controls are not applied, these ambient impacts would hinder the efforts of many urban air quality control regions to meet the primary NAAQS for TSP of 75 micrograms per cubic meter. EPA set this NAAQS at a level to protect the public health; many areas of the country are currently exceeding the standard.

Diesel particulate is a particular health concern because of its chemical nature. Diesel particulate contains polycyclic organic matter, which is believed to be carcinogenic, and carbon, which can synergistically increase the effects of other pollutants. The extractable organic fraction of diesel particulate has been shown to be mutagenic (causing genetic damage) in short-term bioassays. EPA is currently performing a health assessment to determine the carcinogenic risk (if any) to human health.

Diesel particulate is also extremely small in size, allowing it to penetrate deeply into the lungs. Over 95 percent of diesel particulate is fine (aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers). Fine particles, such as these, have the greatest potential health impact as they have the longest contact with the most sensitive areas of the respiratory tract. Particulate emitted from diesels also has a greater relative exposure impact than that from many stationary sources because it is emitted at ground level in areas where people live and work.

Alternatives Under Consideration

EPA will consider the following alternatives when proposing a standard for particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicle engines:

(A) Do not regulate particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicles, but apply additional controls to particulate emissions from stationary sources. Control of particulate emissions from stationary sources may be less costly than controlling particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicles. But these stationary source controls may not be able to provide the necessary improvements in air quality which are available from the control of heavy-duty diesel vehicles.

(B) Do not regulate particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicles, but apply more stringent controls to particulate emissions from other classes of motor vehicles. Controls placed on these other vehicle classes, however, do not at this time appear to be as cost effective as heavy-duty diesel controls. Also, controls placed on these other vehicle classes may not be able to provide the same improvement in air quality as the regulation of emissions from heavy-duty diesels.

(C) Prescribe a heavy-duty diesel particulate standard and examine alternative levels of control along with alternative dates of implementation. It is likely that the different alternatives examined will have different costs and effectiveness and one may prove to be significantly better than the others, while still complying with Congressional mandates.

We currently regard alternative (C) as the most desirable alternative. Additional particulate controls available for stationary sources and other mobile sources do not appear able to reduce particulate emissions enough to remove the need for regulation of particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel engines.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, particularly those living in urban areas or near busy roadways, and those who are especially susceptible to respiratory disease; and States containing areas currently in violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for total suspended particulate matter (TSP).

EPA estimates that this regulation will reduce particulate emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicles by 50 to 75 percent. This reduction would begin to appear with those new vehicles produced in the 1985 model year. By 1995, emissions of particulate matter from these vehicles would be reduced from 218,000–266,500 metric tons per year (depending on the number of diesels on the road) to 78,000–95,000 metric tons per year. Urban levels of heavy-duty diesel particulate in the atmosphere would be reduced from 2–7 micrograms per cubic meter to 1–3 micrograms per cubic meter. Roadside levels would be reduced similarly. These reductions will help many areas of the country meet the primary NAAQS for TSP (75 micrograms per cubic meter) which EPA set at a level to protect the public health. Because diesel particulate is highly respirable, these reductions should provide an added benefit in the area of public health.

Also, because diesel particulate is very small (average diameter of 0.07 to 0.2 micrometer) and is primarily made up of carbon, it is very effective in reducing visibility. Thus, any reduction in diesel-particulate concentration should improve visibility, particularly in urban areas.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturers of

heavy-duty diesel engines and vehicles; and purchasers and users of heavy-duty diesel vehicles.

This regulation probably will require the addition of emission control devices to heavy-duty diesel engines, though the actual devices used and their cost could vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and engine to engine. Manufacturers of these engines and of the vehicles equipped with these engines will have to raise prices to recover their increased investment. While this increase could be substantial, roughly a one-time purchase price increase of $500–$650 (1980 dollars), EPA does not expect this to adversely affect sales. This increase only represents a 1 to 3 percent increase in the price of a heavy-duty diesel vehicle.

EPA does not expect this regulation to increase the operating costs of heavy-duty diesel vehicles; in fact, a decrease may actually be possible. Because operating costs comprise 90 to 95 percent of the total cost of owning and operating heavy-duty diesel vehicles, this regulation should have a negligible impact (less than 0.5 percent) on the cost of hauling freight in these vehicles. Thus, neither those whose business is hauling freight nor those who have their freight hauled should be adversely affected. Small, independent haulers should experience no disproportionate effect.

The regulation could have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: "Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines: Certification and Test Procedures," 40 CFR Part 86.

EPA is also in the process of revising the standard for the emissions of nitrogen oxides from both gasoline-fueled and diesel heavy-duty engines.

External: None.

Active Government Collaboration

None.

Available Documents

ANPRM—42 FR 61287, December 2, 1977, EPA docket A–80–18.

All documents available for review at the EPA, Central Docket Section A–130, West Tower Lobby, Gallery 1, Attn: Docket No. A–80–18, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460. The documents are available for personal inspection Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., or copies can be obtained by personal or written request. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

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EPA—Office of Water and Waste Management

Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Pretreatment Standards, and New Source Standards Controlling the Discharge of Pollutants From Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills Into Navigable Waterways (40 CFR Parts 430* and 431*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Water Act, §§ 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501; 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, and 1361.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks that this rule is important because it will have an annual effect of $100 million or more on the economy.

Statement of Problem

The Clean Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop technology-based effluent limitations guidelines and standards for discharges of pollutants into navigable waterways and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), and to review such guidelines and standards at least every 5 years. EPA promulgated effluent limitations guidelines reflecting the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) and the best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and new source performance standards (NSPS) for six subcategories of the industry on May 9 and 29, 1974 (39 FR 16578, 40 CFR Part 431; and 39 FR 1872, 40 CFR 430). EPA promulgated BPT guidelines for the 16 remaining subcategories of the industry on January 6, 1977 (42 FR 1398, 40 CFR Part 430).

The Clean Water Act of 1977 requires industry to achieve by July 1, 1984 effluent limitations requiring application of BAT for those pollutants which Congress declared "toxic" under § 307(a) of the Act. In addition to the emphasis on toxic pollutants reflected by BAT, the Act requires industry to achieve by July 1, 1984 "effluent limitations requiring the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) for the regulation of conventional water pollutants (biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH). All pollutants that are not either toxic or conventional have been termed "non-coventional" and are subject to regulation under BAT.

EPA expects to publish proposed effluent limitations guidelines for BAT, BCT, and NSPS, and pretreatment standards for existing and new sources (PSES, PSNS) for the pulp, paper, and paperboard and the builders' paper and board mills point source categories in the Federal Register, in November 1980.

EPA estimates that there are 706 operating pulp, paper, and paperboard mills in the United States which discharge about 4.2 billions gallons per day of wastewater. Toxic and non-conventional pollutants of concern detected in the industry's wastewaters during an EPA sampling program were 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, chloroform, ammonia, and zinc. Chloroform, pentachlorophenol, trichlorophenolic ammonia, and zinc can be toxic to aquatic organisms. Chloroform and trichlorophenol are known carcinogens. Conventional pollutants routinely monitored in discharges from pulp, paper, and paperboard mills include biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, and pH. Excessive discharge of conventional pollutants may cause a depletion of the dissolved oxygen in streams, which can result in fish kills.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The Agency is considering various wastewater treatment technologies for controlling toxic, non-conventional, and conventional pollutant discharges from the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry to the Nation's waterways. We will regulate toxic and non-conventional pollutants under the best available technology economically achievable (BAT), new source performance standards (PSNS), pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES), and pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). We will regulate conventional pollutants under the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) and new source performance standards (NSPS).

In evaluating the options for development of regulations, the Agency considers several important factors,

including the quantity and type of pollutants each wastewater source discharges, treatment technologies that are available for the control of these wastewaters, the air pollution and solid wastes that the wastewater treatment systems may produce, and the cost of these systems.

The Agency, through its sampling and data gathering efforts, has determined that existing biological treatment systems are very effective in removing most toxic pollutants found in pulp, paper, and paperboard industry wastewaters. Several toxic pollutants were detected with sufficient frequency and/or at sufficient levels to concern us and we are considering them as candidates for control under BAT and pretreatment regulations. The pollutants of concern and the options being considered to ensure their control under BAT are described below.

Pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol (toxic pollutants) are present in treated effluents in many subcategories of the industry. These compounds are present in certain of the slimicide and fungicide formulations used in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. The best and least expensive method for control of these pollutants is the substitution of these slimicides and fungicides with formulations that do not contain pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, or 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

Chloroform (a toxic pollutant) is present in very high concentrations (up to 10 milligrams per liter) in raw wastewaters from mills producing bleached pulps. Biological treatment systems are capable of removal of chloroform to low levels (less than 0.1 milligrams per liter). The Agency is considering establishing BAT effluent limitations guidelines and NSPS based on those levels of chloroform attained through the application of biological treatment.

Zinc (a toxic pollutant) is present in wastewaters from facilities using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching chemical. The Agency is considering establishing BAT effluent limitations guidelines, NSPS, and pretreatment standards based on the substitution of zinc hydrosulfite with sodium hydrosulfite.

Ammonia (a non-conventional pollutant) is discharged from facilities using ammonia-based pulping processes. The Agency is considering establishing BAT effluent limitations and NSPS based on either a substitution to a different chemical base or on the application of additional end-of-pipe treatment.

Conventional pollutants currently regulated include: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH. The Agency is considering three alternatives under BCT to reduce the discharge of BOD and TSS from pulp, paper, and paperboard mills:

Alternative (A) includes the addition of in-plant production process controls to reduce raw wastewater flow and BOD to the existing BPT treatment system.

Alternative (B) includes the reduction of BOD and TSS to levels typical of best performing mills. This option may require expansion or upgrading of existing end-of-pipe treatment systems at many mills in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

Alternative (C) includes the application of chemically assisted clarification in addition to the technology considered as the basis of Alternative (A).

The Agency is still developing information on the costs and capabilities of the three technology options.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public.

The major benefit of the proposed rule will be the reduction or elimination of toxic, non-conventional, and conventional pollutant discharges from pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. The discharge of 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, and zinc would be virtually eliminated and the discharge of chloroform and ammonia would be greatly reduced.

The discharges of BOD and TSS from pulp, paper, and paperboard mills will be substantially reduced by the following amounts dependent upon the option selected as the basis of BCT regulations:

BOD: Alternative (A)—18 percent, Alternative (B)—40 percent, Alternative (C)—50 percent.

TSS: Alternative (A)—18 percent, Alternative (B)—45 percent, Alternative (C)—80 percent.

The current discharge of one million pounds per day of BOD from pulp, paper, and paperboard mills accounts for about 45 percent of the total industrial contribution of BOD. Therefore, these additional reductions represent a significant portion of current conventional pollutant discharge to the Nation's waterways.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; and users of pulp, paper, and paperboard products.

The Agency is currently refining cost data for the various technology options. We expect that, with the exception of ammonia removal options, the BAT, PSES, and PSNS technology options will have an insignificant impact on the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. It is likely that large capital expenditures will be necessary at the nine pulp mills using ammonia-based cooking liquors, should we establish limitations for the control of ammonia.

The Agency has made preliminary estimates of the capital costs (1978 dollars) for all U.S. pulp, paper, and paperboard mills to attain levels of BOD and TSS associated with the BCT technology alternatives. They are: Alternative (A)—$.83 billion, Alternative (B)—$1.2 to 1.9 billion, and Alternative (C)—$2.2 billion.

These costs may result in price increases ranging from zero to 11.5 percent.

These regulations should not require additional resources of EPA or State permit authorities.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Requirements for the management of solid wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act may affect the cost of installation and operation of various wastewater treatment technologies.

External: None.

Active Government Collaboration

The Department of Commerce has provided assistance by reviewing materials.

Available Documents

Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Unbleached Kraft and Semichemical Pulp Segment of the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills Point Source Category, EPA, May 1974, National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Number PB-238833.

Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines (BPCTCA) for the Bleached Kraft, Groundwood, Sulfite, Soda, Deink, and Non-integrated Paper Mills Segment of the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Point Source Category, EPA December 1976 (available for review at EPA Headquarters Library, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, DC 20460).

Preliminary Data Base for Review of BATEA Effluent Limitations Guidelines, NSPS, and Pretreatment Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Point Source Category, prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by the

Edward C. Jordan Co., Inc., Portland, Maine, June 1979 (Available for review at EPA Headquarters and Regional Libraries only).

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EPA—OWWM

Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards Controlling the Discharge of Pollutants from Iron and Steel Manufacturing Plants to Navigable Waterways and the Pretreatment of Wastewaters Introduced into Publicly Owned Treatment Works (40 CFR Part 420*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Water Act as amended, §§ 301, 304, 306, 307, and 501; 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, and 1351.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes this regulation is important because it will provide control of discharges into the water from the largest metal manufacturing industry in the United States. We expect it will have annual effect on the economy of more than $100 million.

Statement of Problem

The Clean Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations to control the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). These regulations must include effluent limitations representing the best practicable technology (BPT), the best conventional technology (BCT), the best available technology (BAT), new source performance standards (NSPS), and pretreatment standards for facilities introducing wastewaters into POTWs.

The Clean Water Act of 1977 requires industry to achieve, by July 1, 1984, effluent limitations requiring application of BAT for those pollutants which Congress declared "toxic" under 307(a) of the Act. In addition to the emphasis on toxic pollutants reflected by BAT, the Act requires industry to achieve, by July 1, 1984, "effluent limitations requiring the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) for the regulation of conventional water pollutants (biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH). All pollutants that are not either toxic or conventional have been termed "non-conventional" and are subject to regulation under BAT.

Initially, we promulgated regulations for the iron and steel manufacturing industry on June 28, 1974 (Phase I or steelmaking operations), and on March 29, 1976 (Phase II or forming, finishing, and specialty steel segments). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit remanded the regulations for several reasons, including the Agency's failure to consider adequately (1) the impact of plant age on the cost or feasibility of retrofitting, (2) site-specific costs, (3) consumptive water use, (4) the economic condition of the industry, and (5) the achievability of certain limitations. *(AISI et al. v. EPA)* 526 F.2d 1027 (3d Cir. 1975) and *AISI et al. v. EPA* 568 F.2d 284 (3d Cir. 1977).

We are developing a new BPT regulation to replace the regulations remanded by the court. This regulation will reflect new information from industry surveys and sampling and will remedy the deficiencies found by the court. In addition, we are developing BCT and BAT regulations to control conventional and toxic pollutants, as required by the 1977 amendments to the Clean Water Act. We expect to publish an NPRM in the **Federal Register** in December 1980 which will include effluent limitations and standards for the manufacturing operations covered by the 1974 and 1976 regulations.

The iron and steel manufacturing category (Standard Industrial Classification Codes 3312, 3315, 3316, 3317, and parts of 3313 and 3479) is comprised of approximately 650 manufacturing facilities nationwide. The amount of process water used by these facilities is estimated to be 6,272 million gallons per day. Because of these large flows, the quantity of pollutants discharged is very large, even though the concentration of pollutants in a waste stream sometimes may be relatively small. The October 1979 Draft Development Document presented the concentration and load data available at that time.

During its sampling program, EPA detected, in iron and steel manufacturing wastewaters, significant levels of copper, chromium, cyanide, iron, nickel, lead, zinc, oil and grease, ammonia, sulfide, fluoride, and suspended solids. Additionally, the Agency found a wide variety of organic materials including benzene, phenols, and aromatic compounds in wastewaters from coke manufacturing, from blast furnaces which use the coke, and in cold rolling operations. The heavy metals may produce cumulative toxic effects and many of the organic compounds are known or suspected carcinogens. Ammonia, a "non-conventional" pollutant, is proposed for control because of its high aquatic environment impact at the high concentrations present in wastes from some operations in this industry.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The Agency is evaluating the capabilities and costs of various wastewater treatment technologies for controlling pollutant discharges from iron and steel manufacturing facilities. A primary focus of this effort is to promulgate regulations to control the discharge, and to prevent "pass through" etc., of toxic pollutants.

The technologies for the control of wastewater pollutants include both end-of-pipe treatment and methods to reduce water usage. End-of-pipe treatment, best applied after recycle to reduce wastewater volumes, includes, where appropriate, cyanide oxidation, hexavalent chromium reduction, metals precipitation, oil removal, suspended solids (including precipitated metals) removal, and chemical and biological destruction of ammonia and toxic organic materials. The applicability of these technologies is dependent on the type of waste generated by the subcategory or segment; i.e., not all of the listed technologies are applicable to all sources. However, within each subcategory or segment, the appropriate technologies in the alternatives outlined below are generally applicable to all iron and steel manufacturing facilities within that segment.

Alternative (A) includes in-process controls to reduce water flows, metals precipitation (if not already required by BPT), and filtration. This option also includes extended biological treatment of coke plant wastes. This alternative achieves approximately a 90 percent reduction in the BPT effluent loads.

Alternative (B) includes sulfide precipitation of metals prior to filtration. Coke plants would add powdered activated carbon (PAC) to the extended biological treatment system. This alternative further reduces toxic metal discharges at modest additional cost. The PAC treatment assures reduced discharges of toxic organic compounds, but would require significant additional costs.

Alternative (C) includes advanced treatments such as evaporation to achieve zero discharge, and chemical oxidation of sinter plant and blast furnace wastewaters to reduce discharges of ammonia and organic pollutants. Evaporative treatments generally provide the maximum protection of the environment but at considerable cost in most cases. Chemical oxidation of sinter and blast furnace process waster provides control of the large loads of toxic organic and "non-conventional" pollutants that would otherwise be discharged.

In evaluating options for this regulation now under development, we considered all of the important factors, including the quantity and type of pollutants generated by each wastewater source; the treatment technologies available for application to that wastewater source; air, solid waste, energy, and other non-water quality environmental aspects of the proposed regulation; and the cost and economic impact of applying each of the several options.

We are still gathering additional information on costs and on the availability and effectiveness of technologies. We have not at this time selected the alternatives we will propose, although we think that alternatives which reduce the discharge of water to the maximum extent are the most environmentally acceptable.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public.

The major benefit of the regulation we will propose will be the reduction of toxic pollutant discharges from iron and steel manufacturing facilities. The quantity of pollutants removed from discharges to the environment under this regulation will vary depending on the various options selected. The Agency estimates that through compliance with the BPT regulation the industry will remove approximately 3.4 million pounds per year of toxic organics, 5.8 million pounds per year of toxic metals, and 176 million pounds per year of suspended solids, oil and grease, ammonia, and other pollutants. Alternatives (A), (B), or (C) will reduce BPT process wastewater volumes from about 2,600 million gallons per day (mgd) to about 300 mgd. Alternative (A) will reduce PBT pollutant discharge loads by about 85 percent to 90 percent. Alternatives (B) and (C) will provide additional, but less dramatic, removals of pollutants. BCT limitations will be achieved by the BPT or BAT systems; i.e. no additional costs will be incurred specifically to achieve BCT limitations.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturing of iron and steel products; and users of these products.

We are continuing to refine the cost data for BPT remaining to be installed and for the various BAT options. We are also evaluating the cost effectiveness of the different BAT levels of treatment for the various operations. As an approximation of the cost of compliance, the capital investment (in millions of 1978 dollars) for the BPT remaining to be installed and the BAT regulatory options likely to be selected are as follows:

BPT	417.8
BAT	444.1
NSPS	159.5
Total	1021.4

These costs exclude Consent Decree commitments and anticipated shutdowns through July 1, 1984.

Under the current and projected 1981 to 1990 economic environments, it is doubtful that the industry will be able to raise all of the funds necessary to finance the capital requirements of this regulation plus the capital necessary to maintain production facilities and still maintain high enough bond ratings to ensure ready access to debt capital markets. The industry will face excess capacity as it attempts to recover from the current recession and will face continued competition from foreign steel. Throughout the 1980s both these factors will probably prevent the industry from raising prices to levels that would enable them to recover the annual costs associated with this regulation. Consequently, we project that this regulation will probably contribute somewhat to (1) a gradual decline in productive capacity, (2) a gradual loss in the industry's share of the domestic steel market, and (3) a gradual decline in steel industry employment. However, we also project that major changes in U.S. industrial policy towards industry in general, and the steel industry in particular, could enable the industry to finance all its projected productive capital requirements as well as this regulation without serious adverse economic effects. Such policy changes might include major tax reform, a return to "fair value" steel import prices, and full latitude for the industry to increase prices in accordance with market conditions.

Although our projected baseline economic impact is pessimistic, this regulation is only a proposal at this time. Further analysis of the economic impact will be completed before the regulation is promulgated.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: The Agency is reviewing the interaction between this regulation and air pollution and solid waste disposal requirements. As an example, we are evaluating the possible disposal of blowdown from blast furnace wastewater recycle systems by evaporation in slag pits. We are coordinating this with the Office of Research and Development and with air programs.

In addition, in evaluating wastewater treatment alternatives, the Agency is considering, to the extent possible, the requirements and costs for the management of solid wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

External: This regulation will set minimum requirements on a national level which supersede less stringent State or local regulations. However, all levels of government may require more stringent limitations in specific instances if water quality criteria or other requirements so justify.

Active Government Collaboration

None.

Available Documents

The applicable documents currently available are:

Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Steelmaking Segment of the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category, June 1974; EPA–440/1–74–024–a.

Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category, Volumes 1 through 9, October 1979; EPA 440/1–79/024–a.

Copies of the June 1974 report are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161. The accession number is PB 238–837 and the cost is $24.80 per copy. The October 1979 report may be obtained through the EPA contact designated below.

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EPA—OWWM

Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards Controlling the Discharge of Pollutants From Steam Electric Power Plants (40 CFR Part 423*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Water Act, §§ 301, 304, 305, 306, 307, 311, 402, and 504, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1321, 1364, 1346.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency is including this entry because of the high public interest in these regulations and because they may have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more.

Statement of Problem

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in its efforts to control water pollution under the Clean Water Act, is required to develop technology-based effluent limitations guidelines and standards to control pollutant discharges from the steam electric power generating industry, and review these regulations once every 5 years. We initially promulgated effluent limitations guidelines for this industry on October 8, 1974 that reflected the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), the best available technology economically achievable (BAT), new source performance standards (NSPS), and pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit remanded parts of the guidelines (*Appalachian Power* v. *Train*, 545 F. 2d 1351 (4th Cir. 1976)). The court found the record insufficient with respect to various technical aspects and non-water quality considerations (especially cost data and ultimate disposal of wastes).

We have reviewed the 1974 regulations to reflect updated information and remedy the deficiencies pointed out by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. In addition to the pollutants examined in the previous regulations, we expanded the review to include toxic substances cited in the June 8, 1976 Consent Decree, *Natural Resources Defense Council et al.* v. *Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976). The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on October 14, 1980. We did not include guidelines for thermal discharges in these regulations. The Agency is still considering various thermal options in light of *Appalachian*.

The steam electric generating industry is composed of approximately 850 generating plants nationwide. These plants have extremely large discharge flows, therefore the quantity of pollutants they discharge may be substantial even though the concentration is relatively low. The average discharge flow from a steam electric power plant is 210 million gallons per day. Discharges from the Steam Electric power industry constitute about 15 percent of the total flow in the United States rivers and streams. Pollutants detected in the wastewaters of steam electric plants during an EPA sampling program were total residual chlorine, copper, zinc, nickel, chromium, arsenic, and trihalomethanes.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The Agency considered several wastewater treatment technologies for controlling pollutant discharges from steam electric plants to the Nation's waterways. The primary focus of this effort was to assess the potential control of discharges of toxic substances. In this review of effluent regulations, we focused our efforts on cooling water and ash transport water as the major wastestreams because of their large flows. Over 95 percent of the volume of water used in an average power plant is used as cooling water.

Cooling Water—All steam electric power plants circulate large volumes of water through their condensers in order to condense steam in the turbines. The thermal efficiency of the steam cycle can be greatly reduced if biological growth occurs in the condensers. Plants using chlorine to control biological growth have the potential to discharge total residual chlorine (TRC) and chlorinated compounds into the navigible waters. TRC is a pollutant that has been studied extensively and is known to adversely affect aquatic life.

For regulatory purposes, the Agency separated those power plants with a recirculating cooling tower and those discharging the cooling water without recirculation. The waste streams produced as a result of these operations are cooling tower blowdown and once-through cooling water discharges.

In addition to TRC discharges, plants with cooling towers have the potential to discharge toxic pollutants through chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance.

The technologies that the Agency evaluated for control of pollutants from cooling water included 1) chlorine minimization, 2) dechlorination, 3) alternative chemicals, and 4) mechanical antifouling devices.

Chlorine minimization is a program designed to insure the most efficient use of chlorine and reduce the amount of TRC discharged. Plant personnel conduct a series of tests to determine the minimum amount of chlorine necessary to control biological growth in the condensors. Many plants undergoing such a program find that chlorine doses can be reduced significantly. Chlorine minimization programs are difficult to conduct at plants with cooling towers since chlorine may also be used for cooling tower maintenance.

Dechlorination is chemical treatment that removes a significant amount of TRC from the cooling water discharge. Although dechlorination reduces the amount of TRC, it does not eliminate it.

Alternatives to chlorine were explored for use in both cooling tower blowdown and once-through cooling water discharges. While adequate substitutes for chlorine were found, they were not viable in all cases, and could not be applied on a national basis. Alternative chemicals were also evaluated for use in cooling towers because other chemicals (besides chlorine) are commonly added to prevent scaling and corrosion in the cooling tower. Many of these chemicals contain priority pollutants. For example, high levels of chromium and zinc are present in cooling tower blowdown only if they were added for cooling tower maintenance. Alternatives to these chemicals were found to be available.

Some plants use mechanical antifouling devices to control biological growth in the condensers. Two types of methods are used. One uses sponge rubber balls that are forced through the tubes under water pressure and then recycled. The second method uses brushes that are installed on the inside of each tube. Although this method eliminates chlorine use, it is expensive to install on existing sources. Furthermore, mechanical antifouling devices are not always adequate substitutes for chlorine.

For plants with once-through cooling water, the Agency has chosen to combine a chlorine minimization program with a maximum limit for TRC of .14 milligrams per liter (mg/1) and dechlorination, if that limit can not be met through minimization only. In this way the Agency assures proper use of chlorine, as well as limiting the addition of dechlorination chemicals.

For plants with cooling towers, the Agency did not require chlorine minimization technique, because it would be unduly complex for this waste stream since chlorine may also be used for cooling tower maintenance. The proposed regulations instead limit the discharge of TRC to .14 mg/l based on

dechlorination technology. For control of toxic pollutants discharged from cooling towers, the Agency has chosen alternative chemicals as the best technology to eliminate toxic pollutant discharges. These alternative chemicals effectively and economically protect cooling towers from scaling, corrosion, and biological growth.

Ash Transport Water—For ash transport water (defined below), the Agency was concerned about the presence of inorganic toxic substances. However, the data on fly ash ponds did not demonstrate a consistent pattern of pollutant concentration, and were considered to be statistically inconclusive. Pollutant concentrations in bottom ash transport water were typically lower than those in fly ash transport water.

These pollutants can enter the water because coal or oil that is burned in a steam electric plant's boiler produces varying amounts of ash that require periodic collection and disposal. The relatively fine and light-weight ash is carried from the boiler with the flue gases and collected with air pollution control equipment. This type of ash is called "fly ash." The relatively bulky and heavy ash that settles at the bottom of the boiler's furnace is called "bottom ash." These two types of ash can be transported wet or dry to their ultimate or temporary disposal sites. (Only those plants that transport their ash using water would be affected by effluent regulations.)

The Agency did not propose any further controls for existing sources of fly ash transport water beyond the current regulation. EPA seriously considered proposing no discharge of fly ash transport water but EPA concluded that the extremely high costs to the industry ($3.2 billion in capital costs for 1980–1985) could not be justified in view of the inconclusive nature of the available data regarding the degree of pollutant reduction. The technology base for achieving this option was the use of transport methods that do not require the use of water (dry transport). EPA did not feel that it would be responsible to impose such costly additional requirements in the face of such uncertainty. The Agency is considering further sampling to clarify wastewater characteristics of ash pond discharges. However, the Agency is proposing to prohibit the discharge of fly ash water for all new plants. This is because the technology is clearly demonstrated and available, since about half of the industry already uses dry methods of transport. Moreover, the costs for installing a dry fly ash handling system are not appreciably different than costs to install a wet ash sluicing system in a new plant. We do not anticipate any new sources to discharge their fly ash water to a publicly owned sewage treatment plant.

Bottom Ash—The need to control pollutant discharges from bottom ash transport water was not demonstrated based on the sampling data, since at most plants sampled, the concentrations of pollutants detected in the bottom ash pond were less than the concentrations detected in the plant's inlet water. In addition, the concentrations of these pollutants were not only lower than those detected in fly ash ponds, but also exhibited a greater variability. Thus, we have proposed to withdraw the current BAT requirement for partial recycle of bottom ash sluice water, since the sampling data suggests that adequate controls are already imposed by the effective BPT technology of settling ponds.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public; manufacturing of antipollution equipment; and the aquatic environment.

The major benefit of the proposed rule is the improvement of the aquatic environment through the reduction and/or elimination of discharges from steam electric generating facilities. The review found that the chlorine controls were not sufficiently stringent. In addition, toxic pollutant additives were virtually banned from use in cooling towers. Preliminary estimates indicate that the proposed regulations will result in the following reduction or elimination of pollutants by waste stream types:

1. Once Through Cooling Water: 17.4 million pounds per year of total residual chlorine.

2. Cooling Tower Blowdown: a. 30,000 pounds per year of total residual chlorine.

b. 157,000 pounds per year of toxic pollutants (chromium, zinc, chlorinated phenolics, etc.).

Manufacturers of anti-pollution equipment would find increased demand for their products.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Establishments engaged in the generation, transmission and/or distribution of electric energy for sale (electric services); and users of the electric energy.

On a national basis an estimate of the total capital expenditures required to bring existing plants into compliance with the proposed regulations for the period 1980–1985 equals $120 million (1980 dollars). This represents about 0.05 percent of the total anticipated capital expenditures for the industry during the same period. With the addition of operation and maintenance costs, this means that the average electric bill for consumers would increase by approximately 0.04 percent. The estimated capital expenditures for plants coming on line between 1985 to 1995 are $80 million. None of these requirements is expected to cause plant closings; furthermore, the economic impact is minimal.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: The scrubber systems used to comply with air pollution regulations may discharge contaminated water. The proposed requirements of the New Source Performance Standards under § 111 of the Clean Air Act will increase the number of facilities with scrubber systems in the future.

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act authorizes the Agency to require the best available technology in the location, design, construction, and capacity of intake structures for cooling water, to minimize adverse environmental impact.

Requirements for the management of solid wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act may affect the economic and environmental factors associated with various wastewater treatment technologies.

External: The recent emphasis on converting oil-fired power plants to other fuel types and the problems associated with nuclear waste disposal will affect the distribution of generating capacity by fuel types in the industry and, therefore, the amount of pollutants that would be discharged and controlled.

Active Government Collaboration

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Energy have provided assistance by supplying the Agency with information and/or reviewing materials.

Available Documents

Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards and Pretreatment Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category (EPA 440/1–80/029–b, September 1980).

NPRM—45 FR 68327, October 14, 1980.

Regulatory Analysis—October 1980.

Economic Analysis of Proposed

Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards and Pretreatment Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category (EPA, August 1980).

Copies of the above reports can be obtained from NTIS or the EPA contact designated below.

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EPA—OWWM

Water Quality Standards Regulations (40 CFR Part 35.1550*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1314(a).

Reason for Including This Entry

This regulation proposes significant new policies and procedures in the development and implementation of water quality standards.

Statement of Problem

The existing Water Quality Standards Regulation (40 CFR Part 35.1550) does not provide the guidance needed by States to develop and implement an effective State program which will meet the water quality goals set forth in the Clean Water Act. Guidance is lacking in the areas of defining what stream uses are attainable and how standards may be adapted to specific local environmental conditions. This proposed regulation seeks to establish a clearer, more flexible process for States and EPA to use in formulating water quality standards; conducting water quality analyses; establishing wasteload allocations to distribute the total daily load of pollutants that a stream segment can assimilate and maintain to achieve standards; and implementing a control program regulating point source discharges through issuance of permits (either by the States or EPA) based on State water quality standards. In some cases, application of previous policies and regulatory provisions have resulted in setting unreasonably high standards, forcing the imposition of costly treatment controls with little environmental improvement.

The water quality standards program will continue to consist of three components: (1) designation of uses for segments of surface water bodies, such as swimming, aquatic protection, and public water supply (2) development of criteria, primarily by EPA, designed to achieve and maintain designated uses; and (3) application of uses and criteria by the States to specific streams. The 1972 amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA) established the 1983 goal of achieving, wherever attainable, aquatic protection and recreation for the Nation's waters, including both fresh and marine waters. Congress recognized that progress toward meeting or reassessing the attainability of this goal would be incremental in that different levels of treatment are required at different times, and treatment beyond technology-based requirements may, in some cases, be necessary to meet water quality standards. Progress depends on such variables as the effectiveness of municipal and industrial treatment technologies in meeting water quality standards and the economic impact on municipalities and industries of attaining standards. The development and implementation of standards requires periodic review and adjustment of control measures or standards by the States and EPA, as appropriate.

This proposed regulation revises and consolidates the existing regulations governing water quality standards: 40 CFR 35.1550 and 40 CFR 120. No change is envisioned in the Act's direction that States adopt water quality standards, subject to EPA review and approval. EPA is revising these regulations to:

(1) provide more detail on policies and procedures for determining the attainability of uses applied to water bodies or segments thereof;

(2) establish a stronger water quality standards program for control of toxic pollutants; and

(3) improve the public's understanding of the process by providing more specific guidance on the development of State water quality standards and implementation.

Alternatives Under Consideration

EPA gave public notice of its intent to revise this regulation in an ANPRM (43 FR 29588, July 10, 1978). In that notice, EPA identified and requested public comment on a number of possible policy alternatives dealing with the establishment and revision of beneficial stream uses, the adoption of water quality criteria published by EPA, the application of the criteria for toxic pollutants developed by EPA, economic impact considerations, and a number of other program issues.

Since the public responded to the ANPRM, the Agency has prepared drafts of a water quality standards program strategy and a series of option papers based on the public's reaction to the policy alternatives proposed in the ANPRM. These papers dealt with the subjects of use attainability, options for State adoption of criteria for toxic pollutants, program definitions, economic guidance on stream downgradings, and other subjects. These papers have been reviewed by various parties outside the Agency, such as the States, and various industrial and environmental groups.

The proposed regulation is a result of the analyses, discussions, and public comments on the ANPRM and subsequent documents. The regulation itself is subject to further public comment.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The States; and through their regulatory controls based on water quality standards, the general public; publicly owned treatment works; all types of industries discharging into surface waters; and EPA.

Use designation for many stream segments need reappraisal for a number of reasons. States initially established many water quality standards without sufficient site-specific analysis of waterway conditions affecting the attainability of the designated use, and the criteria necessary to support these uses. In addition, States and EPA lacked sufficient information regarding the effectiveness of technology-based controls in implementing these water quality standards. The review of advanced waste treatment projects mandated by the Congressional Appropriations Committee in FY 1980 also uncovered a number of instances where use classifications needed review.

The proposed regulation provides much more detailed guidance on how States may reassess their stream use classifications in order to meet the "where attainable" water quality goal of the Act. It will provide public officials with more adequate information on the environmental, economic, and technological impacts of their actions which they can consider in making their decisions. The overall benefit will be the establishment of environmentally and economically attainable standards and the prevention of setting arbitrarily high standards, forcing unnecessary, costly treatment controls.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: State government.

The net result of the increased flexibility for establishing site-specific, attainable water quality standards will be to reduce the costs to municipalities and industries of meeting water quality-based regulatory controls by assuring that more prudent decisions are made. There may be an increase in State costs to generate and analyze the data necessary to establish attainable uses, but much existing information is available and the analyses will be done either by EPA or the States on a priority basis only where advanced waste treatment decisions are pending, thus lessening the impact on the States. EPA is now attempting to estimate the costs to States. Our belief, however, is that these increased administrative costs will more than be offset from savings in reducing or eliminating treatment levels not required to meet water quality standards.

Regulated Regulations and Actions

Internal: All regulations designed to achieve water quality standards would be indirectly related, including: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, construction grants requirements, and water quality management regulations.

External: All State regulations dealing with water quality regulations.

Active Government Collaboration

The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA) is assisting EPA on this regulation. The U.S. Department of the Interior is also providing assistance.

Available Documents

ANPRM—43 FR 29588, July 10, 1978, "Water Quality Standards."

Water Quality Standards Strategy, EPA, September 1980.

Water Quality Use Designation Changes and Justification for Advanced Waste Treatment Installations, EPA, February 7, 1980.

Draft Economic Guidance for Water Quality Standard Downgrading, EPA, April 22, 1980.

Environmental, Technological, and Economic Evaluation of Water Quality Standards Attainability, EPA, April 23, 1980.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Air, Noise, and Radiation

Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes (40 CFR Part 191)

Legal Authority

Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2201(b).

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks this rule is important because it is a critical step towards developing disposal methods for high-level and other long-lived radioactive wastes which could pose serious health problems to current and future generations of people. In addition, we estimate that the annual cost for implementing these standards could exceed $100 million (1978 dollars).

Statement of Problem

It is important to ensure proper management and disposal of high-level radioactive wastes because they represent a significant health risk to the population of the United States. Large quantities of these wastes already exist, and national defense programs, commercial nuclear power plants, and research reactors are producing more. At present, the Department of Energy (DOE) stores 70 million gallons of high-level defense wastes in various liquid and solid forms on three Federal reservations in the States of Idaho, South Carolina, and Washington. Owners of commercial nuclear power plants are temporarily storing about 6,000 tons of spent fuel (i.e., fuel removed from a reactor after having generated electrical power) in holding ponds at the various plant sites. Over the next few years, reactors currently licensed to operate are expected to produce an additional 600 tons a year of spent fuel. EPA estimates that these proposed standards will limit cancer deaths resulting from disposal of these wastes to less than 10 per 100 years over the first 10,000 years after disposal. Waste disposal is a future activity and no present basis for risk comparison exists.

Our program to develop these standards began in 1976 as part of an interagency effort to speed up development and demonstration of a high-level waste repository. President Ford announced this program as part of his Nuclear Waste Management Plan on October 27, 1976. President Carter established an Interagency Review Group (IRG) on Waste Management in March 1978 to review existing programs and recommend new policies where necessary. After holding several public hearings on its draft report, the IRG prepared a final report to the President in March 1979. This report recommended that EPA accelerate its programs to set standards for nuclear waste management and disposal activities. President Carter approved this recommendation as part of his Program on Radioactive Waste Management, which he announced on February 12, 1980.

If EPA took no action, this would further delay the Federal waste management program and could have significant environmental consequences. Delay in developing disposal methods results in longer storage of existing wastes in surface facilities requiring human control. Such storage is not necessarily a danger under normal conditions. The wastes, however, are more vulnerable to accidental release in surface storage than they would be in disposal facilities. The chances for environmental damage are greater the longer the wastes are stored in existing sites. Furthermore, the lack of a solution to this problem has caused serious uncertainty about the future use of nuclear energy in the United States. This uncertainty makes both national and local energy policy more difficult and has many indirect adverse economic and environmental effects.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The disposal system for high-level radioactive waste has yet to be designed and demonstrated by DOE. As a result, we are evaluating two basic types of environmental protection standards, and a third option which combines certain aspects of both.

Alternative(A)—We could develop a standard establishing general principles to govern disposal methods without setting quantitative standards. These principles would specify broad design requirements for disposal systems such as: (1) designing multiple manmade barriers and using natural barriers to prevent release of the wastes, (2) disposing of the wastes so that future generations could recover and relocate them, if necessary, and (3) designing disposal systems to reduce potential releases to the lowest levels reasonably achievable. Such requirements would

reduce some of the uncertainties of the disposal systems to be developed which must work for very long times. However, they would not place any clear limit on expected environmental effects.

Alternative (B)—We could set numerical performance requirements for disposal systems without using general principles like those discussed in Alternative (A). These environmental protection standards would then be compared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) against the predicted performance of a proposed disposal system to determine whether the system should be approved. Such an approach would allow complete flexibility in meeting the objectives; however, it would rely upon predictions over very long time periods and such predictions involve many uncertainties.

Alternative (C)—Combine both types of standards discussed above. This will require long-term predictions of disposal system performance to determine if environmental protection objectives are met. The general principles will require conservative design approaches which will protect the environment as much as possible even if these long-term predictions are wrong.

We believe that Alternative (C) provides the most reliable protection of the general population and the environment.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public.

The primary benefit of these standards is the protection of human health. Because the Federal Government has yet to design and demonstrate the disposal system, we are unable to accurately determine the health impact resulting from these standards. We estimate that the number of premature cancer deaths that would be caused by disposal in compliance with our standards would not exceed 1,000 over the first 10,000 years after disposal of the wastes. This is an average of one death every 10 years. Because our estimates are conservative, there is a good chance that actual disposal systems would result in fewer cancer deaths than we estimate.

Many sectors of society, especially environmental groups, State governments, and Members of Congress, have stated that nuclear power should not continue to be used while the problem of high-level radioactive waste disposal remains unsolved. Nuclear power now provides approximately 13 percent of the Nation's power supply. While EPA is neither for nor against nuclear power, we believe that these standards are the first step towards involving the problem of disposing of high-level radioactive wastes, so that the Nation can decide whether or not nuclear power will continue to be part of our energy system.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Commercial nuclear power plants; consumers of electricity supplied by nuclear power; Federal defense waste management programs; and NRC.

The high-level radioactive waste disposal program will be initially financed by the Federal Government. According to the provisions of President Carter's spent fuel policy, utilities will pay a one-time full cost recovery charge to the Federal Government for the transfer of spent fuel. Military-produced wastes are to be managed and disposed of by the Federal Government.

We calculated the cost impact of these standards by estimating the cost of the additional steps the Federal Government would have to take to be in compliance. Based largely on data and analyses performed by the Department of Energy (DOE), we estimate that in the year 1990 (the year we assume the waste program will be established) these standards will result in an incremental annual cost of commercial waste management of no more than $600 million (1978 dollars). This cost impact amounts to less than a one percent increase in national average electricity rates.

We also estimated that the standards would cause an increase of less than $1.7 billion (1978 dollars) over the total cost of the reference defense waste management program (assuming on-site disposal of high-level waste in geological repositories as the reference program), which is estimated to cost about $3.7 billion (1978 dollars).

The NRC is responsible for implementing these standards.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: We have coordinated the part of these standards that covers normal waste management operations with our Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Nuclear Power Operations (40 CFR Part 190) to provide consistent exposure standards for all uranium fuel cycle operations.

External: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is responsible for implementing these standards. To accomplish this, NRC is currently developing regulations for Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories (10 CFR Part 60); NRC describes these proposed regulations in this edition of the Calendar.

Active Government Collaboration

We established an interagency working group to help us develop these standards. The agencies represented are the Nuclear Commission, the Department of Energy, and the United States Geological Survey.

Available Documents

ANPRM—41 FR 235, December 6, 1976.

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EPA–OANR

Policy and Procedures for Identifying, Assessing, and Regulating Airborne Substances Posing a Risk of Cancer (40 CFR Part 61)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, §§ 111,112, and 301(a), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7411, 7412, and 7601(a).

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks that this policy is important because it will set a precedent in establishing how EPA will regulate airborne carcinogens under the Clean Air Act, and include risk assessment and economic analysis in the regulatory process.

Statement of Problem

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. One American in four is expected to contract some form of cancer in his or her lifetime, and one in five is expected to die from the disease. The most recent statistics show a continued increase in the total incidence of cancer, resulting principally from increases in lung cancer.

Studies of human cancer rates and their worldwide geographical variations, and observations of incidence rates in migrant populations, have revealed that factors in the human environment are probably responsible for a large proportion of cancers. "Environmental factors" in the broad sense include chemcial exposures from smoking, diet,

occupation, drinking water, and air pollution; various forms of radiation, including sunlight; and some forms of severe physical irritation. Although the uncertainties are great, estimates by the World Health Organization, other prominent institutions, and individual experts suggest that these factors may cause 60 to 90 percent of all human cancers.

Although airborne carcinogens may induce cancer at a number of areas in the body, lung cancer is thought to be the principal form of cancer related to air pollution. While cigarette smoking is probably the most important cause of lung cancer in the United States, many scientists believe that various air pollutants increase the risk of cancer from smoking and other carcinogenic insults. Available estimates also indicate that occupational exposures to chemcials are responsible for a significant portion of the incidence of lung cancer in the United States.

Through preliminary examination of industries producing chemicals and radioactive materials, and of air sampling results, EPA has identified over 50 known or potential chemical carcinogens and numerous radioactive materials which may be emitted into the atmosphere. Many of these substances are synthetic organic chemicals that have been in commercial use only since the 1930s. Because cancer induced by exposures to small amounts of airborne carcinogens may not appear for 15 to 40 years after exposure, it is still too early to detect the full effects of these chemicals on human health. Thus, it is both prudent and, in view of the large number of people potentially affected, important to reduce or contain emissions of known or suspected atmospheric carcinogens in order to prevent future problems before we actually observe them.

We have, since 1971, listed three airborne carcinogens (asbestos, vinyl chloride, benzene) as hazardous pollutants under § 112, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants," of the Clean Air Act. As required by § 112, we have developed and are continuing to develop emission standards for significant sources of these pollutants. In addition, we are evaluating a number of other potentially carcinogenic substances to determine whether action under § 112 is appropriate. We have found our actions on airborne carcinogens to be hampered by the lack of a policy, developed with public participation, that would guide our use of § 112 to control airborne carcinogens.

Specifically, we need publicly stated, legally binding policies and regulatory mechanisms to: (1) determine the carcinogenicity and carcinogenic risks of air pollutants for regulatory purposes, (2) establish priorities for evaluating the need for and implementing additonal regulatory action, (3) specify the degree of source control required in general under § 112 and indicate how we will determine that level of control in setting individual standards, and (4) provide more extensive public involvement in the Agency's decisionmaking on the regulation of airborne carcinogens.

Alternatives Under Consideration

We describe a number of alternatives in the proposal document (44 FR 58642, October 10, 1979). Beyond that, the principal alternative is to have no formal policy. Under this alternative, EPA would continue with a case-by-case approach for regulating airborne carcinogens under § 112 of the Clean Air Act. This strategy would allow the Agency maximum regulatory flexibility, but would not give either the general public or the regulated industry sufficient information to enable them to participate fully in the rulemaking process. In addition, the alternative of no policy would not resolve the difficulties which EPA has encountered in the listing of airborne carcinogens and in the subsequent development of emissions regulations. It also does not recognize the need for procedures to ensure that available resources are allocated to the most important or tractable problems on a priority basis.

Under the policy, we will list under § 112 those airborne substances identified as high probability human carcinogens which present a significant carcinogenic risk to public health as a result of air emissions from one or more categories of stationary sources. Where applicable, we will propose generic standards (low-cost, good housekeeping-type standards for the control of fugitive emissions) for control of fugitive emissions from industrial sources. We will submit these standards concurrently with the listing to expedite reductions in emissions which can be achieved through good housekeeping practices in the manufacturing, handling, or use of hazardous materials. We will use risk assessments to determine priorities for further regulation of significant source catagories and in the evaluation of residual risk (the risk remaining after the application of best available technology).

At a minimum, the policy requires new and existing sources which present or would present significant cancer risks to apply best available technology (BAT) to control emissions of listed airborne carcinogens. BAT for new sources represents the most advanced level of control adequately demonstrated, considering economic, energy, and environmental effects. For existing sources, the determination of BAT also considers the impacts and technological problems associated with the retrofitting of control equipment. Controls more stringent than BAT may be imposed if the risk remaining after the application of BAT is unreasonable, or, for new sources, if EPA's criteria for risk avoidance associated with plant siting cannot be met.

Our proposed policy contains no reporting requirements.

In most cases, emission standards we establish pursuant to our proposed policy will be in the form of performance standards, rather than specific design standards. Design, operating, or equipment standards will be used only when performance standards are not practical.

In addition, the new source-siting provisions of the policy allow a new source owner to use an emission offset mechanism to locate a new source of airborne carcinogens in an area where other such sources exist or where the owner has difficulty in meeting emission requirements for the new source.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, particulary people living and working in densely populated urban areas and areas with a high concentration of chemical manufacturing industries; EPA; State and local regulatory authorites.

Generic and emission standards that we develop for sources of airborne carcinogens under the proposed policy will reduce cancer risks for large segments of the U.S. population exposed to airborne carcinogens in the ambient air. The greatest benefits will be to individuals who live in the immediate vicinity of characteristic source types.

While low levels of potentially carcinogenic substances have been detected in many parts of the country, the areas of greatest concern are densely populated urban centers and areas with a high concentration of chemcial manufacturing industries. In the latter case, the proposal would benefit populations in the Gulf Coast (Louisiana and Texas), the Kanawha Valley (West Virginia), and Northern New Jersey.

The proposed policy will significantly improve EPA's regulatory effort in identifiying and controlling airborne carcinogens. Proposing generic standards for certain categories or sources concurrent with listing under § 112 will provide significant reduction in emissions pending development of final § 112 standards.

A mechanism for establishing regulatory priorities will ensure that we address the most important or tractable problems first. The policy also provides for increased public understanding of and participation in EPA's actions and allows EPA to give earlier notice of its findings and regulatory intent to State and local regulatory authorities and to industries.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Source types emitting carcinogenic substances into the atmosphere, including petroleum refining and establishments which mine or manufacture minerals, inorganic chemicals, radioactive substances and byproducts, and synthetic organic chemicals; and users of these products.

Our preliminary analyses have identified a number of source types which may emit carcinogenic substances into the atmosphere. Most of these types fall into one of the following six broad groups: (1) mining, smelting, refining, manufacture, and end-use of minerals and other inorganic chemicals; (2) combustion processes, coke ovens, incinerators, power plants, etc; (3) petroleum refining, distribution, and storage; (4) synthetic organic chemical industries and end-use applications and waste disposal; (5) mining, processing, use, and disposal of radioactive substances and radioactive by products; and (6) sources of noncarcinogenic emissions which are chemcially transformed into carcinogens in the atmosphere.

We intend the proposed rule only to guide the Agency in identifying and controlling airborne carcinogens. In its present form, we cannot assess its regulatory effects quantiatively. This policy will, however, provide a basis for impact assessments in subsequent regulatory actions that are taken in accord with its provisions.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Other offices within EPA which are also in the process of developing carcinogen control programs include the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, the Office of Water and Waste Management, and the office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control. A program is also underway to develop an agencywide cancer policy.

External: Related external efforts include the development of a national cancer policy by the member agencies of the U.S. Regulatory Council; the recent report by the Risk Assessment Work Group of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) on the identification of carcinogens and the quantitative assessment of risks; a staff paper by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy on the identification, characterization, and control of potential human carcinogens; and a report to the President by the Interagency Toxic Substances Strategy Committee.

Other regulatory agencies that are involved in this area include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which published a final policy for regulating occupational exposure to carcinogens on January 2, 1980 (45 FR 5002), the Food and Drug Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Nongovernmental groups which have expressed interest in or made recommendations on the control of carcinogens include the Environmental Defense Fund, the American Industrial Health Council, and the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Active Government Collaboration

The Agency has presented testimony at the public hearings held after the Occupational Safety and Health Adminstration proposed its carcinogen policy. We have also provided information briefings for the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group and members of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, Congressional staff, and interested State air pollution agencies. We have participated in the proposed policy regulating chemical carcinogens issued by the Regulatory Council on October 17, 1979 (44 FR 60038).

Available Documents

"Policy and Procedures for Identifying, Assessing, and Regulating Airborne Substances Posing a Risk of Cancer," NPRM, October 10, 1979, 44 FR 58642.

"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants—Generic Standards," ANPRM, October 10, 1979, 44 FR 58662.

"Summary of Responses and Proposals—Testimony and Written Submissions," EPA Public Hearings on Regulation of Carcinogenic Air Pollutants, Washington, DC, March 23, 1978.

Testimony presented at public hearings in Washington, DC, Boston, MA, and Houston, TX the week of March 10, 1980 as well as the written comments received.

Copies of written comments received during the public comment period.

These documents as well as others referenced in the proposed policy are available in public rulemaking docket number OAQPS 79-14. The docket is open for public inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday at: Central Docket Section, Room 2903B, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20460.

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EPA—OANR

Remedial Action Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites (40 CFR Part 192*)

Legal Authority

Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, § 206, 42 U.S.C. § 2022.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks these standards are important because the Federal and State governments cannot undertake the remedial actions Congress authorized until we have promulgated standards for them. People who live or work near tailings areas, primarily in the Rocky Mountain States and Pennsylvania, are very interested in all aspects of the remedial action program.

Statement of Problem

The soils and rocks which make up the earth's crust contain radioactive uranium and thorium isotopes (radionuclides). Almost all human activities that involve removing and processing materials from the earth's crust can result in the release of some of these radioactive materials into the atmosphere. These releases can become potentially hazardous when:

1. The activity involves handling materials that contain concentrations of these radionuclides significantly above

the average concentrations in soil;

2. These radionuclides are concentrated during processing to a level significantly above the average concentrations in soil; or

3. The radioactive material is redistributed from its place in nature into a pathway where humans can be exposed to it.

Uranium mining operations involve removing large quantities of ore containing uranium and its radioactive decay products in concentrations up to 1,000 times greater than are normally found in the natural terrestrial environment. After mining, the ores are shipped to uranium mills for separation of the uranium from the other materials in the ore. After the mill crushes and grinds the ore, the uranium is dissolved, precipitated, dried, and packaged as "yellow cake" (U_3O_8). The residues of the process, normally in the form of a wet sand (tailings), are discharged to a disposal area where the liquids are evaporated or partially recycled.

The tailings disposal area consists of a pond and a dry beach area. The size of each component depends on the amount of water that is recycled, the rate of evaporation, and the amount of raw ore being milled. In areas of high evaporation, large dry beach areas are exposed. Radioactive emissions from these areas result from wind erosion of the tailings and diffusion of radioactive radon gas out of the tailings. In addition, radioisotopes and other toxic substances may seep into ground water. The release of radon gas from piles of uranium mill tailings exposes people in the immediate vicinity of the tailings site to radioactivity and, to a lesser extent, exposes more distant populations. Windblown radioactive particulates from tailings sites and direct gamma radiation constitute secondary sources of radiation exposure. If the tailings are uncontrolled, EPA estimates that approximately 200 premature deaths per century could occur in the national population from radiation-induced lung cancer resulting from emissions from these sources. These effects would be divided approximately equally between people who live within 5 miles of the inactive tailings piles and those in the rest of the country. Health effects from potential contamination of ground water resources are not included in this estimate. The radioactive components in the tailings will remain hazardous for hundreds of thousand of years.

In addition to the hazards posed by tailings piles are those of tailings which have been removed from the piles. In source areas, tailings have been used in construction, often as fill under buildings. Radioactive gas from the tailings may then enter the buildings and raise indoor radioactivity well above normal levels.

Congress recognized that unless it acted, tailings from inactive processing sites might pose a continuing health hazard. Therefore, with the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA), Congress authorized a joint Federal and State program to perform remedial actions for inactive uranium processing sites according to standards EPA would set. Under the terms of UMTRCA, the Department of Energy (DOE) has designated 25 eligible inactive processing sites. Tailings piles at these sites contain more than 26 million tons of residual radioactive materials on more than 1,030 acres of land. In addition, DOE is working to designate additional lands and buildings which are affected by tailings from these sites. However, UMTRCA also provides that no remedial actions may be undertaken until EPA has promulgated standards.

Alternatives Under Consideration

EPA's standards for uranium mill tailings will be standards of general application. They are standards which define environmental radiation conditions which must not be exceeded, but they do not specify the means of remedying existing excesses. UMTRCA requires DOE to conduct the remedial action program. We are developing the standards based on currently available knowledge of the potential harmful effects of uranium mill tailings and the technology and costs of avoiding them. With regard to the form and content of the standards, we are considering the following alternatives:

(A) Disposal Standards—EPA is considering an entire range of options from no control to virtually complete control of releases of radioactivity and of non-radioactive toxic substances from tailings. We find that means of providing long-term control of radon releases are available. We are examining the health benefits and costs of controlling these releases to alternative levels which are (a) significantly above the radon release rates characteristic of undisturbed land areas, (b) within the normal range of release from undisturbed lands, or (c) significantly below average rates from such lands.

We currently favor alternative (b) because it avoids nearly all the harmful effects of radon releases and appears to be technically and economically feasible to achieve. Alternative (c) is neither needed nor is it clear that it is reasonably achievable.

We are also considering whether we should prohibit releases of radioactive and non-radioactive toxic substances from tailings to water, or limit releases to levels which preserve water quality for potential uses, including drinking and agriculture. Although information is very limited, we currently believe that a standard prohibiting any releases may be very difficult to implement, and is not clearly needed. We prefer standards for uranium mill tailings disposal that prohibit degrading the existing quality of underground and surface water bodies.

The health protection the disposal system ultimately affords depends on the control levels and the time over which they are maintained. We are examining the technical and economic reasonability of requiring effective control for (a) several hundred years, (b) hundreds to thousands of years, and (c) longer than tens of thousands of years. We currently believe it reasonable to apply the disposal standards for at least 1,000 years. Applying them for very much longer periods would be impractical for general application.

(B) Cleanup Standards for Contaminated Open Land—We are considering alternative standards for cleanup of contaminated open land as follows:

(a) Standards that would reduce residual radiation levels to local natural background levels.

(b) Standards that would limit the residual radioactivity to levels that may be above local background, but are still within a common natural range of values.

(c) Standards that limit residual radiation to levels significantly above normal background.

Alternative (a) would be unreasonable because the measurements required to distinguish small elevations above background radioactivity would be unproductively expensive. We believe alternative (b) is technically and economically reasonable, and the residual risk will be very small in practice. Therefore, we feel alternative (c) is not warranted.

(C) Cleanup Standards for Buildings—Tailings have sometimes been used as construction materials for buildings. This can cause elevated indoor radioactivity and increased risk of lung cancer for occupants who breathe radioactive particles in the air. In developing remedial action standards

for this condition, we are considering earlier recommendations by the U.S. Surgeon General for a similar situation at Grand Junction, Colorado, and guidance provided by EPA to the State of Florida regarding indoor radioactivity. We are also considering alternative standards which take account of this earlier guidance, and which reflect current assessments of the health effects of the indoor radioactivity. The standards will take the form of "action levels," i.e., specifications that, if exceeded, will require remedial action.

We could set action levels in terms of the total indoor radioactivity concentrations, or as an increment above average natural background levels. We prefer to express the indoor radon decay product action level in terms of total radon decay concentration, because background levels cannot be determined separately in practice. Indoor gamma radiation levels are much more easily determined, however, so we prefer to express the gamma radiation standard as a increment above background. In all cases, the standards will apply to radiation that may reasonably be attributed to tailings, not to other causes.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: People living or working near inactive uranium mill tailings sites designated by DOE for remedial actions under UMTRCA which are located in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wyoming; individuals who live or work in contaminated buildings; and the general public.

The disposal standards will avoid virtually all detrimental effects of uranium mill tailings for as long as the standards apply. Based on current population distributions, we estimate about 200 lung cancer deaths per century due to radon emissions from tailings piles will be avoided. The number may be larger if populations increase, or if population centers develop near piles that are now remote from people. Furthermore, surface and ground water will be protected from degradation by the tailings. Individuals who live or work in contaminated buildings will benefit from application of the cleanup standards. Finally, applying the cleanup standards for open land will result in conditions that do not require further control. This could make several thousand acres of land available for use, and avoid a potential future administrative burden.

Local economies could benefit from decreased unemployment and increased business activity associated with performing the remedial actions to comply with the standards. The remedial actions would also virtually eliminate the inequitable distribution of risk associated with the tailings, which is now greater for people who live or work near the piles or in contaminated buildings than for the general population. After disposal, the radiation risk for such people will be within the normal range of natural background values.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Federal Government; affected States; and people living near inactive uranium mill tailings sites designated by DOE for remedial action.

The Federal Government will bear 90 percent of the costs of the remedial action program and the 10 affected States will bear 10 percent. The Federal Government will bear all the costs of remedial actions on Indian lands.

The costs of meeting the disposal standards of all the tailings piles eligible under UMTRCA are difficult to estimate, primarily because methods should be chosen on a site-specific basis. We estimate the average one-time cost of meeting the standards we currently propose to be about $1 million to $6 million (1978 dollars) per site if the existing site is suitable, and $6 million to $13 million (1978 dollars) per site otherwise. Total disposal costs for all sites, spread over the 7 years Congress authorized for the remedial action program, would therefore be about $21 million to $273 million. More restrictive standards, which would limit radon releases from tailings to well below release rates from normal soils, could require much costlier methods of disposal.

A DOE contractor (Ford Bacon and Davis, Utah Inc.), using interim cleanup criteria, previously estimated that cleanup costs for open lands and buildings would be about $10 million (1978 dollars). Even allowing for increased costs under the cleanup standards we now prefer, which are very difficult to estimate, tailings disposal is still by far the largest cost component of the remedial action program.

During the performance of the remedical actions, localities will be subjected to increased traffic, dust, and other side-effects of earth-moving and construction operations. Disposal operations may require large quantities of clay and soil for covering the tailings. Contaminated open land will be subjected to scraping and digging by the cleanup operations. The environmental effects of these land disturbances will vary with the site.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Radiation protection guidance for remedial actions on residences on Florida phosphate lands (44 FR 38664).

Draft proposed standard for high-level radioactive waste (in development).

Proposed standards for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Parts 260–265).

Draft Clean Air Act Standards for radioactive materials (in development).

Proposed Environmental Protection Criteria for Radioactive Wastes, and applicable Federal Radiation Protection Guidance.

Clean Water Act regulations (40 CFR Subchapter D, Part 100 *et seq.*).

National Interim Primary Drinking Water standards (41 FR 133, 40 CFR Part 142).

EPA Air Carcinogen Policy (NPRM—44 FR 58642).

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 6905, 6912(a), 6921–27, 6930, and 6974).

External: Under UMTRCA, the responsibility for selecting and performing remedial actions that satisfy EPA's standards is given to the Department of Energy. Any States that share the cost must fully participate, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must concur. Any affected Indian tribe and the Department of Interior must be consulted when Indian lands are involved. In addition, the Department of Justice has responsibilities related to determining the responsibility, if any, of any private parties for remedial actions.

Active Government Collaboration

The President's Energy Coordinating Committee has formed a subcommittee to oversee Federal implementation of UMTRCA. The subcommittee is chaired by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Other participating agencies are the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Departments of Energy, Justice, and Interior. These agencies, which all have responsibilities under UMTRCA, have formed a staff level working group which plans necessary interagency coordination and reviews draft

documents as appropriate.

Available Documents

From the Congress—House Document Room, H—226 Capitol, Washington, DC 20515. P.L. 95–604,Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA); House Report No. 95–2480, Pt. I, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; House Report No. 95–1480, Pt. II, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

From DOE—Technical Library, Bendix Field Engineering Corp., P.O. Box 1569, Grand Junction, Colorado, 81502—"Phase II, Title I, Engineering Assessment of Inactive Uranium Mill Tailings Sites" by Ford, Bacon and Davis, Utah Inc. (Microfiche copy only, nominal charge per report).

From EPA/ORP–OANR—"EPA Development of Standards for Uranium Mill Tailings and Uranium Report on Mining Wastes—Call for Information and Data," **Federal Register** notice, 44 FR 33433, June 11, 1979.

"EPA Indoor Radiation Exposure Due to Radium-226 in Florida Phosphate Lands—Radiation Protection Recommendations and Request for Comment," **Federal Register** notice, 44 FR 38664–38670, July 2, 1979.

"Interim Cleanup Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites," **Federal Register** notice, 45 FR 2736b–27368, April 22, 1980.

"Proposed Cleanup Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites," **Federal Register** notice, 45 FR 27370–27375, April 22, 1980.

EPA documents listed above are available at 401 M Street, S. W., Washington, DC 20460.

Additional documents, when they become available, will be placed in Docket No. A–79–25, which is located in the EPA, Central Docket Section, Room 2902, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

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EPA–OANR—Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control

Fuels and Fuel Additives (40 CFR Part 79*)

Legal Authority

The Clean Air Act, as amended, § 211, 42 U.S.C. § 7545.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks that this rule is important because it may have a marked effect on the way private industry develops and markets fuels and fuel additives, and because of its potentially beneficial public health effects. While this rule may not have an annual impact of $100 million or more, the potential growth in the use of synthetic fuels and fuel additives in the future, as the Nation attempts to lessen its dependence on foreign oil, makes it a rulemaking worthy of attention.

Statement of Problem

In 1977, Congress amended the Clean Air Act, adding § 211(e), which requires EPA to develop regulations to test the environmental and health effects of fuels and fuel additives. Section 211(e)(2) of the Act itself establishes deadlines by which the manufacturer must provide the requisite information to the EPA Administrator. Section 211(e)(3) authorizes the Administrator to: (1) exempt small businesses from the regulations, (2) provide for sharing of testing costs among manufacturers who desire to register identical compounds, and (3) exempt businesses from duplicative testing requirements.

The present registration regulation requires that manufacturers submit certain information on the chemical composition and the toxicity of fuels and fuel additives to the extent this information is known by the manufacturer as the result of testing conducted for reasons other than fuel registration (40 CFR 79.31(c)).

The proposed action may require the manufacturer to perform certain physical, chemical, and biological testing fuels and fuel additives before registration.

On August 29, 1978 EPA published an ANPRM in the **Federal Register** (43 FR 38607) requesting comments on the types of health effects and emissions test methods to be used, small business criteria, and cost sharing provisions. In response to this request, the Agency received over 22 submittals of comments from the interested public. These regulations will consider all comments received from the interested individuals and organizations.

Alternatives Under Consideration

Our preferred alternative is to require health effects and emissions testing by manufacturers on a tier basis. This approach would require manufacturers to report the chemical composition of all candidate fuels and fuel additives. If, based on chemical composition, EPA can make a determination that the environmental and health impacts are insignificant, further testing may not be required. However, if the initial and subsequent data present a cause for concern, further testing will be required until the concern is alleviated.

The second alternative would require full testing by manufacturers for all fuels and fuels additives with no exemptions. Approximately 2,000 fuels and fuel additives could require full environmental and health testing by their current manufacturers. This alternative would be unnecessarily costly, as many fuels and fuel additives whose environmental impact we can predict to be small or negligible will have to be tested.

The third alternative would be to require manufacturers to submit test data demonstrating the effect of their fuel or fuel additive on regulated pollutants only (oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons) before registration, but not to require health or environmental testing. This is the present system as required by 40 CFR Part 79, but which the Congress required be improved via these regulations.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public, particularly those living in urban areas where the concentration of vehicles is greatest; and those people who live near or work in plants which produce fuels or fuel additives.

The benefit we expect from this regulation is the protection of public health. Those fuels and fuel additives and the products of their combustion, which may be harmful to public health, will be identified and eliminated from the marketplace, where appropriate.

We cannot estimate the economic benefits, in terms of reduction in respiratory and other diseases, at this time. However, because of the current cost of medical services and because of the generally accepted view that prevention is preferable to treatment of diseases, the expected economic and social benefits, although they are not quantifiable at this time, should be significant.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Petroleum refining; and users of motor vehicles or their services.

There are over 2,000 fuels and fuel additives currently registered under § 211 of the Clean Air Act. We roughly estimate that approximately 200 of these

will require some degree of testing by the manufacturers. The cost to the industry of implementing these tests could total as high as $90 million to $120 million (1979 dollars). These costs will be incurred over the first 3 years of regulation, because by law, all fuels and fuel additives must meet the testing requirements within 3 years of the date of promulgation of this regulation. Small businesses would be exempt from the most costly tests. Users of motor vehicles will share these costs to the extent they are passed on by the petroleum refiners.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Fuels and Fuel Additives Registration, 40 CFR Part 79.

Proposed Guidelines for Registration of Pesticides, 40 CFR Parts 161, 162, and 163.

Toxic Substances Control Act, § 4, Carcinogen Protocols and Chronic Toxicity Protocols, 40 CFR Part 772.

Ambient Air Quality Standards, 40 CFR Part 50.

External: None.

Active Government Collaboration

Health-testing protocols will be submitted to the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) for screening before the regulation is promulgated.

Available Documents

Testing for Health Effects on Fuels and Fuel Additives, Gause, et al., Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

Test Plan to Study the Effect of MMT on Emissions Control Performance (unpublished draft); Protocol to Characterize Gaseous Emissions as a Function of Fuel and Additive Composition, EPA–600/2–750048, September 1975.

ANPRM—43 FR 38607, August 29, 1978, EPA Docket ORD–78–1.

All documents available for review at the EPA, Central Docket Section, Waterside Mall, Room 2903B, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460. The documents are available for personal inspection Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., or copies can be obtained by personal or written request. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

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EPA—Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Chemical Hazard Warning Labels (40 CFR Parts 780 and 781)

Legal Authority

Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2605 (a)(3) and (c)(1); 15 U.S.C. §§ 2607(a)(1) (A) and (B), 15 U.S.C. § 2625(c).

Reason for Including This Entry

These regulations may have a significant impact on at least some segments of the chemical industry and may cause the industry initial costs of $100 million or more.

Statement of Problem

Workers are exposed in their jobs to a large number of chemical substances and mixtures, many of which present health or safety hazards. U.S. companies produce or import approximately 55,000 substances for commercial purposes. This number only accounts for *substances;* far more of the chemical products manufactured or imported for commercial purposes are *mixtures* composed of combinations of these substances. Existing data indicate that as many as 25 percent of these substances present health and/or safety hazards. Exactly how many of the estimated 300,000 chemical products—counting both substances and mixtures—are hazardous is not known.

Manufacturing industries employ approximately 20.5 million people; the chemical industry alone employs approximately 1.1 million, including professionals (such as chemists and chemical engineers) and a variety of production, maintenance and repair, and janitorial workers.

During production there are many opportunities for workers to be exposed to hazardous chemicals. Exposure may occur as workers maintain and repair industrial systems; as they handle raw materials, intermediates, and finished products; or as a result of breakdowns, leaks, and spills. Workers also may be exposed continously to fumes and vapors from hazardous chemicals.

In 1977 the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health published the National Occupational Hazard Survey. The results indicated that approximately 7.5 million workers were exposed to trade-name products containing at least one of approximately 400 substances that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) then regulated. Workers who were exposed experienced, on the average, exposures to seven hazards simultaneously (the survey recorded exposures to different substances or exposure to the same substance through different routes (e.g. inhalation and skin contact) as distinct exposures).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported approximately 168,000 new cases of occupational illness in 1976, and 162,000 in 1977. But under-reporting of occupational illness is a major problem, in part because the chemical causes of many acute and chronic occupational illnesses remain unrecognized. These BLS data indicate that 91,900, or 54.7 percent, of occupational illnesses in 1976 and 93,800, or 57.9 percent, of occupational illnesses in 1977, other than malignant or benign tumors, were caused directly by exposure to chemicals.

To deal with this problem, EPA is planning to promulgate a rule that will require manufacturers and importers of chemical substances and mixtures which present acute health or safety hazards to label containers of these chemicals with warning statements and precautions for use. The Agency will simultaneously promulgate a rule that will require similar labeling for containers of carcinogenic substances and mixtures.

Some chemical manufacturers and importers already place hazard warning labels on containers of their products. EPA has reviewed a sample of labels that industry currently uses voluntarily and has found that many provide clear and comprehensive hazard information. In some cases, indeed, labels provide extensive information. However, many companies use labels that are internally inconsistent, inaccurate, or provide less information than EPA believes is necessary. These rules will make mandatory an activity that is now voluntary, and, in doing so, will ensure that all workers who are exposed to chemical hazards have access to information about these hazards and about the precautions they can take against them.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The Agency has decided to require container labeling because it provides an immediate source of hazard information at the site of exposure to chemicals in the workplace, at a relatively low cost. This approach has the same focus as current industry practice, and workers are familiar with systems of labeling on which the proposed rules are based. Alternatives

that did not involve labeling (such as requiring training programs) have been rejected because they would not provide hazard information relating to specific chemicals at the time and place of potential worker exposure.

The principal alternatives to this rule that the Agency is considering are (A) taking no regulatory action and (B) limiting the scope of the labeling rules in some way.

Alternative A, taking no regulatory action at this time, theoretically could produce the same benefits as the proposed rule, assuming that the industry continued with existing voluntary labeling programs and that these programs were successful. However, to the extent that the benefits of voluntary labeling were equal to the benefits of the proposed rule, the costs would also be equal. EPA has rejected this alternative, because it believes that current voluntary labeling is insufficient, particularly when it comes to warning for cancer hazards. There is no appropriate body to police the industry's labeling practices, and there are insufficient incentives for industry to improve labeling practices in the absence of regulatory action.

Alternatives for the rules' scope of applicability are to have them apply to (a) all hazardous chemicals distributed in commerce, (b) chemical substances but not mixtures, (c) large volume chemicals only.

Alternative (a), applying the rules to all hazardous chemicals distributed in commerce, is the Agency's choice. Alternative (b) has the advantage that it could reduce the costs that manufacturers and importers would incur in determining whether their products were hazardous. It would eliminate the difficulties of determining the hazards of mixtures, and it would apply to a much smaller set of chemicals. Current voluntary industry standards already cover far more chemical products than would be covered by rules with such a narrowed scope; this approach would represent a backward step in hazard warning labeling. To restrict the scope in this way would significantly reduce the benefits of the rules. It would also cause confusion among workers, because a hazardous substance would be labeled, while a mixture with the same hazards would not. This kind of inconsistency would lead workers to wonder whether any hazard warning label was meaningful. For these reasons, the Agency believes that to narrow the scope of the rules in this way would result in virtually meaningless rules.

Alternative (c) is to have the rules apply only to large volume chemicals. This alternative theoretically could reduce the costs of the rules. But there presently is no recognized definition of a "large volume" chemical. Because different companies often produce the same substances or mixtures under different trade names, EPA would need to require extensive confidential formulation information, recordkeeping, and reporting in order to identify "large volume" products. The cost of developing an accurate and specific list of "large volume" chemicals would be so high that this alternative would be unlikely to produce significant cost savings.

The same alternatives apply to the rule on cancer hazard warning. In addition, there is an alternative to the approach the Agency has taken to cancer hazard warning in the proposed rule. EPA intends to promulgate along with the rule a list of substances that the Administrator has designated as carcinogens. Manufacturers would have to label as carcinogens these substances and any mixtures containing them.

Alternatively, EPA could publish a set of criteria by which manufacturers and importers would determine whether their products were carcinogenic. There are, however, no criteria that would make it easy for a manufacturer or importer routinely to evaluate products for carcinogenicity. In the interests of reducing controversy and preventing duplications of effort that could result in large expenditures of resources, EPA has chosen to promulgate a list of designated carcinogens instead of a set of criteria.

The proposed rules as they are presently written provide substantial flexibility, so that companies which are essentially in compliance now need not redesign their labels. Compliance will be on a phased schedule, so that the industry may take advantage of information it develops for substances in developing information for mixtures. Since mixtures are composed of combinations of substances, the rules will require manufacturers and importers of substances to comply earlier than manufacturers and importers of mixtures. The rules will require no recordkeeping or reporting.

These rules require the disclosure of information, and in this respect employ an innovative regulatory technique. When information about the hazards of chemicals in the workplace is widely available to workers and to occupational health specialists, they may modify their behavior accordingly and thus eliminate the necessity, in some cases, for more restrictive forms of regulatory action.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Workers and establishments in all industries which produce, use, or otherwise place workers in contact with hazardous chemicals, particularly manufacturing industries.

The primary benefit of these labeling regulations will be to provide information to industrial workers, through labels supplied by the manufacturers and importers of hazardous chemicals, about the hazards to which their work exposes them. The Agency expects that workers will use this information to protect themselves from injury and illness that may result from exposure to hazardous chemicals. The knowledge so gained should result in reduced exposure to chemical hazards and reduced occurrences of occupational injury and illness that result from such exposure. A Regulatory Analysis is in progress. Even when it is complete, however, the benefits of these rules will not be altogether quantifiable.

The indirect benefits of the labeling regulations may be great. Once workers have adequate hazard information, they can work with management to control or eliminate most hazardous exposures. Companies that use chemicals may stop using the most hazardous, thereby creating incentives for the development of safer substitutes and/or better exposure controls for specific uses.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: The chemical industry, particularly small firms.

Chemical companies will incur initial costs for developing information and designing labels. Ongoing costs will include the costs of producing the necessary number of labels for a given year's production and of developing new labels when new information reveals that a product has a hazard that was previously unrecognized. The Agency's preliminary estimate is that initial costs will range from $50 million to $150 million and ongoing costs from $6 million to $16 million. To some extent, the impact will be greater on small companies than large ones, primarily because small firms' expertise in locating and evaluating hazard information is limited. To assist such firms, the Agency will provide guidance on information sources. A Regulatory Analysis is being prepared.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: None.

External: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of

the Department of Labor will be proposing a rule requiring that labels on containers of hazardous chemicals in the workplace disclose the chemical identity of the contents.

Active Government Collaboration

EPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration have been coordinating the development of their respective labeling rules and plan to propose them in the **Federal Register** simultaneously.

Available Documents

None Yet.

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EPA—OPTS

Chloromethane and Chlorinated Benzene Proposed Test Rule; Amendment to Proposed Health Effects Standards (40 CFR Part 773)

Legal Authority

Toxic Substances Control Act, §§ 4 and 26, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2603 and 2625.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks this rule is important because we need data to assess the risk of injury to human health caused by exposure to the chemicals chloromethane and chlorinated benzenes. This rule is also significant because it is the first rule the Agency has proposed under § 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) which will require manufacturers and processors of chemical substances to perform testing to assess the health effects of toxic substances.

Statement of Problem

Section 4 of TSCA gives the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to require that manufacturers and/or processors of chemicals test these chemicals for possible adverse effects on human health or the environment. To implement § 4, we are in the process of developing, proposing, and promulgating test standards and test rules. A test standard is a description of the scientific methodology and analysis to be used in testing for an effect. A test rule is a regulation requiring manufacturers and processors of specific chemicals to test these substances for certain effects according to appropriate test standards. The Agency established a reasonable timetable in which industry must complete the development of the test data.

Section 4(e) of TSCA established an Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to make recommendations to the EPA Administrator, in the form of a list, regarding chemical substances that should receive priority consideration in the Agency's development of test rules. For the most part, chemicals to be included in test rules come from the semiannual recommendations made by the ITC. The Committee's eight members represent the Council on Environmental Quality, the Department of Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the National Cancer Institute, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The ITC in its Initial Report (42 FR 55026, October 12, 1977), recommended that chloromethane be tested for carcinogencity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, and other chronic effects and emphasized its concern about chloromethane's effects on the central nervous system, liver, kidney, bone marrow, and the cardiovascular system.

We have completed our analysis of data on the health effects of and levels of exposure to chloromethane. Approximately 300 to 500 million pounds of choromethane are manufactured annually in the United States.

Almost all chloromethane is used as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of materials such as silicones and tetramethyl lead. Because of chloromethane's almost exclusive use in chemical and allied product manufacture and processing, the greatest potential for human exposure during its life cycle occurs for workers engaged in the manufacture, processing, and use of the chemical.

Our analysis of studies showing gene mutations in bacteria, chromosomal changes in plant cells, neurotoxicity, birth defects, embryo and fetal toxicity in test animals, and other data indicate that exposure to chloromethane may cause cancer and structural birth defects in humans. Hence, we believe that the level of human exposure to chloromethane during manufacturing, processing, and use may pose an unreasonable risk to human health. Because of these findings and the estimated levels of human exposure, we are proposing requirements for industry to test for the health effects of chloromethane in our first test rule.

Monochlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene were also contained in the ITC's initial report. The ITC recommended the development of rules that would require industry to test these chlorinated benzenes for potential to cause cancer, gene mutation and chromosomal aberration, structural birth defects, other chronic effects, and environmental effects and also recommended requiring an epidemiological study. The ITC's third report (43 FR 50830, October 30, 1978) added the higher chlorinated benzenes, (tri-, tetra-, and penta-) to the priority list and recommended testing requirements for the same effects.

Our investigation of the chlorinated benzenes indicates that the annual domestic production volume ranged from over one million pounds of pentachlorobenzene to 325 million pounds of monochlorobenzene. Exposure to the liquid chlorobenzenes is due to their use as a functional fluid in transformers, process solvents, solvents in formulated products, and synthetic intermediates, while exposure to the solid forms results from their use as synthetic intermediates and pesticides. Workers are exposed to chlorinated benzenes during manufacture, processing, and use; consumers are exposed to certain chlorobenzenes in the use of formulated products such as toilet bowl cleaners, drain cleaners, space deodorants, and moth conrol agents; and the general population may be exposed from environmental concentrations resulting from manufacture, processing, use, and disposal of the substances.

Our analysis shows that exposure to the chlorinated benzenes may present an unreasonable risk of cancer, structural birth defects, and reproductive and subchronic/chronic effects (effects from longer term exposure periods of 90 days to 2 years). These conclusions are based on (1) their chemical structural similarity to known carcinogens and teratogens; (2) the tumor-promoting activities of chlorinated benzene metabolities (chemicals to which chlorinated benzenes may be converted by processes in the human body); (3) studies showing, among other things, mutagenic effects, birth defects, embryo- and feto-toxic (toxic to the fetus) responses, and reproductive effects in amimals; and (4) reports of adverse effects on human livers and blood production. Because of these findings

and the potential for human exposure, we are proposing health effects testing requirements for the chlorobenzenes in the first test rule.

EPA is also assessing other ITC chemicals as candidates for future § 4 test rules. Nitrobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and dichloromethane are actively being assessed at the present time. EPA anticipates proposing two test rules in 1981.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The alternatives available to us are quite limited. Under TSCA, if EPA finds that (1) a chemical may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment or a chemical may enter the environment in substantial quantities or result in significant human exposure, and (2) there are insufficient data or experience to characterize its effects on health or the environment, and (3) testing is necessary to develop such data, we must require industry to conduct testing and there is no alternative to issuing a test rule. However, we will encourage industry to begin testing of a chemical before a test rule is proposed. If such testing is satisfactory, it could obviate the need for a test rule.

Another alternative is to conduct testing in governmental facilities or under contract to the Government. We will take this approach where it would be inappropriate or infeasible to require testing by the chemical industry, but heavy reliance on this approach would be in direct conflict with TSCA, which states that the development of data on health and environmental effects "should be the responsibility of those who manufacture and those who process chemical substances and mixtures."

EPA considered a proposal to require alternative health effects tests to those chemicals selected, but rejected these alternatives for a number of reasons. Some alternative types of testing which were not selected were excluded because under the § 4(a)(1)(A)(i) finding, EPA must be able to show that the chemical may have the propensity to cause an effect before testing that effect can be required. Other testing was rejected because the choice of tests must reflect the § 4(a)(1)(A)(ii) finding that existing data are insufficient to determine the effects of the chemical. For example, in the instance of two of the chlorinated benzenes, because oncogenicity (cancer) testing is already under way through the National Cancer Institute, EPA is not proposing additional oncogenicity testing for these two chemicals at this time. A third reason for not selecting an alternative type of testing is that elements of the test methodology were not available, or their development would have caused a delay in the proposal of the rule.

EPA selected the chlorinated benzenes and chloromethane for this test rule rather than alternative chemicals on the ITC Priority List. The selection of chemicals for this test rule was based on the following strategy. Because the ITC has designated all chemicals on the Priority List as having equal priority, EPA has, in general, attempted to evaluate the ITC chemicals in the order that they were presented to the Agency. This order is also influenced by the availability of information and difficulty of assessment. In addition, as is the case with the two chlorinated benzenes groups, the Agency may evaluate together several recommendations proposed by the ITC at different times.

EPA also considered an alternative approach to the reporting deadlines. This approach would have established dates only for the beginning of the testing period rather than dates for reporting during and at the end of the testing period. This alternative was rejected because § 4(b)(1)(C) of TSCA requires EPA to specify the time period within which persons subject to a test rule must submit test data. In addition, EPA believes that it is not necessary to consider size or production capacity of the manufacturers or processors subject to the rule when establishing reporting deadlines because this is not specifically required in the Act, because it is difficult to predict exactly who will bear the testing responsibility, and because EPA expects manufacturers and processors to coordinate their testing efforts.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Workers in establishments manufacturing chloromethane, chlorinated benzenes, and products produced with these chemicals, and workers otherwise exposed to these chemicals; consumers of formulated products containing chlorinated benzenes, such as toilet bowl cleaners, drain cleaners, space deodorants, and moth control agents; the general public; EPA; OSHA; and State and local governments.

The data generated from the testing required by this rule would permit EPA to assess the risk to human health of manufacturing, processing, and use of chloromethane and the manufacturing, processing, use, and disposal of the chlorinated benzenes. If the Agency finds this risk to be unreasonable, it may take action to reduce human exposure under one of its authorities or recommend regulation by another agency, such as OSHA.

The testing required by this rule could potentially benefit individuals who may be exposed to these chemicals. This would include potentially 50,000 workers who may be exposed to chloromethane and potentially 3 to 4 million workers who may be exposed to the chlorinated benzenes. In addition, consumers exposed to products containing the chlorinated benzenes and the general population exposed to any of these chemicals via dissemination throughout the environment may also derive benefits from the test rule on these chemicals. The benefits from future regulations which are based on data obtained through the test rule would include reduced illnesses among workers, consumers, or the general population; this would potentially result in reductions of absenteeism at work, higher productivity levels, and savings of health costs.

The data generated by this test rule will also result in benefits to Federal agencies such as EPA and OSHA and State and local governments. These data will serve to alert government agencies to potential risk from these chemicals and will also obviate the need for these agencies to expend resources to search for data on these chemicals when assessing their risks.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Manufacturing of chlorinated benzenes, including some manufacturers and processors of industrial solvents, dyes, organic intermediates, pesticides, and solvent-carrying chemicals; and manufacturing of chloromethane, including manufacturers and processors of some silicone products, chlorinated hydrocarbons, butyl rubber products, herbicides, and lubricating greases and oils; and consumers of products produced with these chemicals.

EPA esimates the annualized costs of complying with these rules to be $144,000 to $267,000 (1979 dollars) for manufacturers and processors of chloromethane and $371,000 to $1,016,000 for manufacturers and processors of the chlorinated benzenes. These costs might conceivably be passed on to processors of these chemicals who have not contributed money towards the cost of testing through reimbursement procedures (i.e., manufacturers using these chemicals in their manufacturing processes), or to consumers of products produced with

these chemicals.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: We proposed health effects test standards for various effects on May 9, 1979 (44 FR 27334) and July 26, 1979 (44 FR 44054) and standards for Good Laboratory Practices for Health Effects on May 9, 1979 (44 FR 27362).

EPA will publish final health effects standards in early 1981. EPA also plans to propose standards for various ecological toxicology tests in early 1981 and standards for environmental fate (tests which determine the transport and persistence of a chemical in the environment) in late 1980.

We also published a proposed rule under TSCA § 8(d) that would require persons to submit all unpublished health and safety studies concerning all chemicals recommended for testing by the Interagency Testing Committee (44 FR 77470, December 31, 1979).

Simultaneously with our publication of this first rule, we (1) published a Proposed Statement of Exemption Policy and Procedure relating to the granting of exemptions from § 4 testing, and (2) announced our tentative decision not to require health effects testing for acrylamide, a compound suspected of entering surface water and ground water through its use as a chemical grout, a wastewater treatment chemical, and other industrial applications. The conclusion is based on animal studies that demonstrate the consistent induction of nervous system disorders at very low exposure levels, and we believe that any further information gained through testing would not affect regulatory actions designed to reduce human exposure to acrylamide. Acrylamide was included in the ITC's second list of chemicals (43 FR 16684, April 19, 1978) to be considered by EPA for test rule development.

External: Under the aegis of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, the EPA, the Food and Drug Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission are jointly developing guidelines describing test methods that will meet all four agencies' needs.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that have been or will be consulted include the Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, National Cancer Institute, and National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Available Documents

Chloromethane and Chlorinated Benzenes Proposed Test Rule, Proposed Health Effects Standards Amended, 45 FR 48524, July 18, 1980.

Acrylamide: Response to the Interagency Testing Committee, 45 FR 48510, July 18, 1980.

Exemptions from Test Rules: Proposed Statement of Policy and Procedures, 45 FR 48512, July 18, 1980.

Proposed Health Effects Test Standards for Toxic Substances Control Act Test Rules: Proposed Good Laboratory Practice Standards for Health Effects, 44 FR 44054, July 26, 1979.

Proposed Health Effects Test Standards for Toxic Substances Control Act Test Rules, 44 FR 27334, May 9, 1979.

The Interagency Testing Committee established under TSCA has issued six reports making recommendations on chemicals to be covered by TSCA testing rules:

First Report 42 FR 55026, October 12, 1977.

Second Report 43 FR 16884, April 19, 1978. OTS Docket 040004.

Third Report 43 FR 50630, October 30, 1978. OTS Docket 04005.

Fourth Report 44 FR 31886, June 1, 1979. OTS Docket 41001.

Fifth Report 44 FR 70664, December 7, 1979. OTS Docket 41001.

Sixth Report 45 FR 35897, May 28, 1980. OPTS Docket 41002A.

Public Comments received during the comment period, which ended October 31, 1980, are available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Room (Room 407 East Tower, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460) between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on working days (Docket number 80T–127).

Transcripts of public meetings held on October 15, October 21, October 24, October 30, and October 31, 1980, are also available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Room.

The following Proposed Support Documents are also available in the OPTS Reading Room: 1) Chloromethane Support Document, 2) Chlorinated Benzenes Support Document, 3) Exposure Support Document, and 4) Economic Analysis Support Document.

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EPA—OPTS

Pesticide Registration Guidelines (40 CFR Part 163, Subparts A–P)

Legal Authority

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. §§ 136a(c)(2)(A), 136f, and 136w.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that the cost to chemical companies and other registrants whose products are registered with EPA or who apply for registration of their products to meet the Guidelines' requirements will be approximately $1.4 billion over the next 10 years.

Statement of Problem

With certain limited exceptions, EPA must, in accordance with FIFRA, register all pesticides before legal sale and distribution by manufacturers and formulators can occur in the United States. The purpose for requiring registration of a pesticide is to permit EPA to determine if: (A) the composition of the pesticide is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it; (B) the labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of the Act; (C) the pesticide will perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment; and (D) when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice it will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

Before the development of the Guidelines, registration actions and review were undertaken on a case-by-basis. Such a procedure obviously led to much confusion, many inefficiencies, and a great deal of inconsistency. With some 35,000 currently-registered pesticide products (several thousand registered each year), the need for an improved procedure was obvious to Congress when it required the Agency to develop Guidelines, at FIFRA § 3(c)(2)(A). Without these Guidelines, the following problems would inevitably result: registration applications would often be incomplete or inadequate; applications would spend unnecessary time and money because requirements were not delineated or clarified; and EPA would not be able to perform registration reviews efficiently. These are the problems that existed before the proposed Guidelines were first published.

The Guidelines specify the kinds of information required to support a

registration application. Such information encompasses data required for health and safety evaluation for humans, domestic animals, wildlife, aquatic organisms, and nontarget plants and insects. It also includes chemistry data concerning characteristics of pesticidal ingredients and the pesticide product, and dealing with residues and environmental fate of pesticides. In addition, information on registration procedures, labeling, product efficacy, exposure analysis, and product disposal are required. The Guidelines also specify the kinds of information of each type mentioned above that would be required for pesticides to be tested under an experimental use permit, and for pesticides categorized as biorational pesticides (pheromones, bacteria, viruses, etc.).

Prospective registrants (primarily pesticide manufacturers and formulators) are responsible for both testing and submittal of test results to the Agency to support their registration applications. In addition, FIFRA requires that currently registered pesticides be re-registered expeditiously. In many cases, the registrants of these pesticides will now have to submit health and safety data that meet FIFRA requirements, either because they had not previously submitted the data or because they had submitted inadequate data.

Alternatives Under Consideration

Section 3(c)(2)(A) of FIFRA requires that "The Administrator shall publish guidelines specifying the kinds of information required to support the registration of a pesticide and shall revise such guidelines from time to time." Therefore, we are not considering alternatives to publication of the Guidelines. The Agency is analyzing public comments on the portions already proposed (see "Available Documents") and is considering these comments to improve the nature and clarity of the proposed data and testing requirements.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Pesticide and agricultural chemical manufacturing and formulating; chemical/biological testing laboratories; EPA; users of and those exposed to pesticides, especially farmers and farm laborers; and the general public.

The Guidelines will give prospective registrants the benefit of knowing precisely what kinds of data the Agency requires (though there are some provisions for waiving some requirements under some circumstances). Manufacturers and formulators therefore will be able to plan their research and development programs with greater certainty and thereby save money and time. (For example, if a product of moderately-wide potential use can be marketed 2 years sooner—which is likely, if the applicant can use the Guidelines properly—$4 million profit for those 2 years can be had.) The chemical/biological testing industry (comprising 90 to 100 businesses at present, but still expanding) will also benefit from increased business due to some additional requirements now in the Guidelines and due to the standardized requirements that improve planning and efficiency. The Guidelines will benefit the Agency by improving the quality of data available for making decisions, and by allowing for more efficient processing of applications. Farmers and the public will benefit generally from having safer pesticides available.

Summary of Costs

Sectors affected: Pesticide and agricultural chemical manufacturing and formulating; and users of pesticides, particularly farmers.

To meet the Guidelines' requirements over the next 10 years, EPA estimates that the cost (in 1980 dollars) to registrants will be approximately $470 million for the data call-in program, $382 million for the remaining data needed to meet for registration standards, $840 million for the data needed to support new registrations, and about $210 million for the data to be required by those subparts of the Guidelines yet to be proposed. Approximately half of the costs would be applied to re-registration, and the rest to new registration; however, the costs for re-registration would be principally in the "data call-in" and "remaining data" categories.

The annual cost would be higher (starting at $200 million) during the first 5 years and then decline (to about $100 million) during the latter 5 years. Current (1980) pesticide industry research and development expenditures are $365 million; of this total, approximately $100 million are used to meet registration requirements. The additional costs imposed by these Guidelines would thus add 30 to 55 percent to the total research and development expenditures. In relation to sales, these costs amount to 4 to 6 percent of the income at the basic producers level ($3 billion), or 2 to 3 percent of the income at the retail level ($5.8 billion).

The projected cost due to the Guidelines represents expenditures for conducting laboratory and field testing, and developing the reports of such tests. While registrants will initially bear the costs, we expect that the cost will be passed on to the pesticide users. The per-farm costs was estimated in 1980 to be $63 to $70 per year, including $21 due to costs of new requirements in the Guidelines.

We do not expect these Guidelines to have any significant effect on employment in the pesticide industry, or to have any other nationally significant economic effects. We do expect producers of some pesticides of small economic significance to withdraw their products from the market rather than go to the expense of developing the required data. In this situation, we expect consumers to choose other available pesticides.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: EPA is also developing testing standards for chemical substances and mixtures under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). As far as possible, EPA will make the pesticide testing methods prescribed by the Guidelines consistent with the TSCA test standards. The Good Laboratory Practice standards we are developing under TSCA and FIFRA, which prescribe uniform standards of performance for toxicological testing, will also be consistent.

External: Under the aegis of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, five Federal agencies (EPA, the Food and Drug Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Department of Agriculture) are jointly developing guidelines describing test methods and standards that will meet all five agencies' needs.

For guidelines on toxicology testing, the Agency is also working with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This group is developing international testing standards, and has the cooperative imput of 24 other countries besides the United States. In published form, our toxicology guidelines (Subpart F) will be consistent with the international standards.

Active Government Collaboration

FIFRA §§ 25(a) and (d) requires the Administrator of EPA to provide copies of draft proposed and final regulations to the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Agriculture in the House

of Representatives, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate, and the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Reviews by these groups provide technical, legal, and scientific oversight to the guidelines at stages near publication in the **Federal Register**.

Agencies and other Government groups that we have consulted or that have provided assistance in Guidelines development include members of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, the National Cancer Institute, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture. The latter department is required by FIFRA to comment on proposed and final regulatory documents.

Available Documents

An economic impact analysis based on those portions of the Guidelines already published in 1978 was prepared for public comment on September 6, 1978 (43 FR 39644). Its title is "Economic Impact Analysis of Guidelines for Registering Pesticides in the U.S." This analysis covered the cost of Subparts B, D, E, and F that would be responsible for 90 percent of the total costs of the Guidelines. With the publication of each subsequent subpart, we intend to make available brief analyses set in the context of the incremental and total costs of the Guidelines. Following or concurrent with the publication of most subparts as final rules we will publish an overall Regulatory Analysis for the entire Guidelines.

We have published the following portions of the Guidelines as NPRMs:

Subpart B—Introduction, 43 FR 29606, July 10, 1978. (This subpart will become Subpart A when published final.)

Subpart D—Chemistry Requirements, 43 FR 29696, July 10, 1978. (This subpart will be divided into five subparts when published final: D—Chemistry Requirements: Product Chemistry; K—Exposure Data Requirements: Reentry; N—Chemistry Requirements: Environmental Fate; O—Residue Chemistry; and P—Data to Support Disposal Instructions.)

Subpart E—Hazard Evaluation: Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms, 43 FR 29696, July 10, 1978.

Subpart F—Hazard Evaluation: Humans and Domestic Animals, 43 FR 37336, August 22, 1978.

Subpart F—Hazard Evaluation: Humans and Domestic Animals (two additional general sections on good laboratory practices for toxicology testing) 45 FR 26373, April 18, 1980. (This proposal will be separated from Subpart F when developed into a final rule.)

Subpart I—Experimental Use Permits (publish November 1980).

Subpart J—Hazard Evaluation: Nontarget Plants and Microorganisms (publish November 1980).

Subpart L—Hazard Evaluation: Nontarget Insects (publish November 1980).

Subpart M—Data Requirements for Biorational Pesticides (we will publish in December 1980).

We have published or will publish the following portions of the Guidelines as final rules:

Subpart C—Registration Procedures (interim final), 40 FR 41788, September 9, 1975.

Subpart D—Chemistry Requirements: Product Chemistry (November 1980).

Subpart E—Hazard Evaluation: Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms (November 1980).

Subpart N—Chemistry Requirements: Environmental Fate (we will publish in December 1980).

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Premanufacture Notification Requirements and Review Procedures (40 CFR Part 720) (44 FR 2242, January 10, 1979, 44 FR 59764, October 16, 1979)

Legal Authority

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), § 5, 15 U.S.C. § 2604.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thinks that this rule is important because the regulations may have a substantial impact on the chemical industry.

Statement of Problem

To prevent public health risks and environmental contamination before potentially toxic substances are widely used and dispersed, Congress included a section on premanufacture notification in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This section requires a manufacturer to notify EPA of his intent to manufacture or import a new chemical substance, and to submit information concerning that substance which the Agency can use to assess the risks associated with its manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal. On the basis of this assessment and evaluation of economic considerations and other relevant factors, EPA will make decisions concerning the reasonableness of any risk, and will take appropriate action to obtain more information or data; regulate production or use; or require reporting by manufacturers, processors, or distributors of chemicals once the substance is in commerce. If EPA does not regulate the substance during the premanufacture notification period, the manufacturer may begin production (subject to regulation under any other laws).

To implement the notification process, EPA proposed a set of premanufacture notification rules and forms for public comment on January 10, 1979. In October, EPA reproposed the forms and certain portions of the rule. The rules, when final, will clarify the statutory obligations of manufacturers and importers of new chemical substances to provide information on the substances, and will also clarify the Agency's procedures for reviewing the information. The forms will provide a detailed specification of the information they must submit and the formats in which they should supply the information. The manufacturers are responsible for assembling the information. EPA must decide, generally within 90 days of receiving the information, whether the substance in question presents an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment, and if so, what action to take.

Alternatives Under Consideration

There are several significant issues to be resolved in this rulemaking. Among them are the scope and the level of detail of information it should require; the identification of chemical substances for which industry must submit premanufacture notification to EPA; policies regarding the confidentiality of information submitted; the extent to which the submitter must contact prospective customers to obtain relevant data; supplemental reporting; and whether and how EPA determines that submissions meet its requirements. EPA is considering other approaches to resolving these and related issues based on the comments received from individual and public interest groups which suggested alternatives to the initial proposal (see "Available Documents," NPRM for Proposed Rules and Other Issues—44 FR 59764, October 16, 1979.)

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Establishments and employees in the chemical industry; importing of chemical products; the general public; and the environment.

The premanufacture review process will benefit public health and the environment by preventing the production, use, or disposal of new chemicals which present unreasonable risks. By preventing potential hazards at an early stage, EPA can minimize economic dislocation, especially that which would result if a chemical is in full production and use is withdrawn. Adverse employment effects and the obsolescence of plant equipment will be substantially reduced by early regulation. Preventing toxic chemicals from entering the environment also will decrease lost work days and hospitalization costs that result from worker exposure to toxic chemicals.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: The chemical industry; and importing of chemical products.

EPA is conducting an in-depth study of the premanufacture notification requirements to determine with a greater degree of confidence the nature of the costs and economic effects of this rulemaking. These effects will include the effect on research and development programs; industry sales, growth, and profitability; and the structure of the chemical industry. EPA will use the results of this study in making final decisions on how to implement the premanufacture notification program. Preliminary results of this analysis estimated that the notice form proposed on January 10, 1979 would cost between $2,500 and $22,500 to complete for each submitter, in current dollars. Estimates for the October 16 reproposed shortened form indicated that completion of the revised form would cost between $1,155 and $8,925 in current dollars. It has also been estimated that approximately 400 notices would be submitted per year. Therefore, the total cost of providing the notice forms in a typical year would be between $462,000 and $3,570,000. October 16 cost estimates also included costs of between $0 and $6,400 for asserting and substantiating claims of confidential business information in connection with the notice submission.

The fiscal year 1981 EPA operating plan for implementing the premanufacture notification program is $5,720,000.

Related Regulations and Actions

None.

Active Government Collaboration

Other Federal agencies that have been involved in this rulemaking include the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Transportation, and the Bureau of the Census.

Available Documents

Public Comments.

NPRM for Premanufacture Notification Requirements and Review Procedures—44 FR 2242, January 10, 1979 (Docket number OTS 050002).

Discussion of Premanufacture Testing Policy and Technical Issues—44 FR 16240, March 16, 1979 (Docket number OTS 050002).

Interim Policy Statement—44 FR 28558, May 15, 1979 (Docket number OTS 050002).

NPRM for Proposed Processor Requirements, Premanufacture Review Program—45 FR 54642, August 15, 1980 (Docket number OTS 050002).

These documents are available from the Agency Contact listed below.

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EPA-OPTS

Title

Rules Restricting the Commercial and Industrial Use of Asbestos Fibers (40 CFR Part 763)

Legal Authority

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 2601 and 2605.

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has included this action because of its potential economic impact on the asbestos industry. The economic cost of the rule will probably exceed $100 million. We may prohibit a large portion of the domestic production and importation of asbestos-containing products into the United States.

Statement of Problem

Epidemiological studies have established that exposure to asbestos fibers can contribute to increased risk of lung damage (asbestosis) and human cancer of several kinds.

EPA is concerned that in spite of past governmental regulation of asbestos, millions of Americans may be exposed to levels of asbestos that significantly increase the risk of contracting asbestos-related diseases. (Past regulations are cited below under Related Regulations and Actions.) Currently, more than two million workers are exposed to asbestos fibers (at levels higher than background) in their places of employment. In addition, the 159 million Americans who live in urban areas may be exposed to asbestos fiber levels that significantly increase the risk of contracting asbestos-related diseases. EPA is concerned that asbestos fiber emissions from the mining, milling, processing, or distribution of asbestos or from the use, misuse, or disposal of asbestos-containing products might cause significant pollution of urban air.

It is difficult to estimate the number of people who will contract asbestos-related diseases at current exposure levels. Data on mortality rates are available for workers who are exposed to asbestos fiber levels considerably higher than general population exposures. EPA will extrapolate to predict risks for the general population.

EPA is conducting this regulatory program because the Agency is not convinced that existing regulations have adequately protected the public. These regulations have focused on limited aspects of the asbestos exposure problem, such as worker exposures, air emissions from manufacturing facilities, and some consumer products. Regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) would eliminate unreasonable human health risks from all asbestos-related activities. The comprehensive mandate of TSCA enables EPA to reduce health risk from sources that are difficult to control through medium-specific or source-specific regulation authorized under other Federal authorities. Under TSCA, EPA is currently investigating the cumulative effects of exposure to asbestos throughout its life cycle in commercial and industrial products from mining and milling through processing, product manufacturing, use, and disposal. Our preliminary studies indicate substantial continuing exposure of millions of people to the ever growing inventory of asbestos sources. As a result of this study, the Agency expects

to promulgate rules to prevent and reduce any unreasonable risks that are identified.

Alternatives Under Consideration

EPA is considering the following alternative actions: (A) prohibiting the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, and importation of asbestos for all nonessential asbestos uses; (B) restricting the quantity of fibers that could be mined and imported, or processed annually in the United States, thus allowing the marketplace to determine which products and uses to eliminate; (C) developing other marketplace regulatory strategies; (D) requiring labeling of asbestos containing products; (E) regulating under laws other than TSCA; and (F) taking no regulatory action.

EPA's choice of a regulatory program will depend on the seriousness of the risks and the identification of the major sources of exposure. EPA suspects that much of the asbestos to which the public is exposed comes from emissions caused by mining, milling, and processing asbestos fibers; emissions resulting from the use of asbestos-containing products may not be as significant. In that case, EPA would want to reduce risks from mining, milling, and processing as much as possible (alternative A). A disadvantage of alternative A would be that both the affected industry and EPA would be involved in extensive exemption proceedings.

Alternative B is a possible substitute for alternative A. The allocation of quotas could be a very difficult process and could result in some inequities within the industry. Further, at this time it is not clear that the economic impact of such an approach would be any less than alternative A. The major advantage of alternative B over alternative A is that the marketplace would decide which uses of asbestos should continue.

Alternative C involves developing other marketplace strategies. A disadvantage of both alternatives B and C is that since they have never been attempted before, the implementation problems are unknown. Also, there would be no guarantee of eliminating products that present a particularly high health risk. For example, if a product with fibers that are easily released commands a relatively high price, it might remain in the marketplace much longer than if it were regulated specifically. However, if necessary, a market strategy could be modified to eliminate this problem.

EPA is considering imposing a labeling requirement (alternative D) either in addition to or in lieu of other requirements. A labeling rule would have considerably less economic impact than alternatives A, B, or C, and it would also provide less direct protection to public health. Alternative D, if implemented alone, would increase awareness of the hazards of asbestos and would increase recognition of products that can cause these health risks. However, it would not force any reduction in exposure to asbestos fibers.

EPA is considering either regulating under other Federal laws administered by EPA or not regulating in deference to other Federal agencies (alternative E). Several comments on the ANPRM (44 FR 60056, October 17, 1979) indicated that industry does not consider TSCA to be appropriate authority for regulating asbestos and that further Federal regulation, if needed, should be implemented under other laws, particularly the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act). Although the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has announced its intention to lower its workplace standard to 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter, OSHA lacks the legislative mandate to address the problem of asbestos exposure outside of the workplace. EPA action to restrict production and importation of products containing asbestos may be necessary to complement the OSHA workplace standard for airborne asbestos.

Any action by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) would not affect production of industrial asbestos-containing products, and these production processes may cause significant fiber emissions.

A combination of EPA actions under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and other laws might significantly reduce asbestos-related risks. However, the EPA Administrator might find that it is in the public's interest to regulate under TSCA because the limited mandate of these other laws results in continued risk from asbestos.

Alternative F, taking no regulatory action, would benefit the asbestos industry since it would incur no costs. However, there would also be no reduction in the exposure to asbestos in the United States.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Establishments and workers in the asbestos industry (including asbestos mining and asbestos product manufacturing); the general public; and establishments that manufacture asbestos substitutes.

At this early stage of development of EPA's rule, it is difficult to estimate benefits in quantitative terms. Regulation will decrease the incidence of asbestosis and lung cancer in the United States, thereby decreasing the number of worker-days lost due to worker sickness, increasing space available in hospitals, and decreasing costs due to illness and premature death.

EPA regulation of asbestos should increase demand for substitutes such as fiberglass, ceramic fibers, polyvinylchloride, and ductile iron pipe. Therefore, manufacturers and distributors of substitutes should benefit from regulation.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: Establishments and workers in the asbestos industry (including asbestos mining and asbestos product manufacturers); and their suppliers; importers of asbestos and asbestos products; and users of asbestos products.

Because EPA has not completed its analysis of economic effects, cost estimates are not available. Asbestos mines and asbestos processors will be forced to reduce production, and many processors will be forced out of the asbestos business. EPA plans to regulate in a manner that will allow asbestos processors time to convert to substitutes. Small businesses may seek aid from the Small Business Administration to obtain capital to convert. It is too early to predict the effect of regulation on employment. EPA hopes that jobs lost from the asbestos industry will be offset by jobs gained in the substitutes industries. Substitute products generally cost more than asbestos-containing products, and these costs will be passed on to consumers.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: EPA has established National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for several asbestos sources under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 *et seq.* EPA is developing effluent guidelines regulating wastewater discharges of asbestos under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, as amended in 1972 and 1977. It is also considering additional regulation of asbestos in drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3006 *et seq.*

The Agency is developing a rule to require surveys to determine whether

asbestos hazards are present in public schools because of deteriorating insulation. EPA is also considering requiring appropriate corrective measures where it finds hazards (see 44 FR 54676, September 20, 1979). Other existing asbestos sources that the Agency may control in the future include public buildings where asbestos was used as an insulation or decorative material and merchant ships where asbestos is widely used as insulation.

EPA regulations directed specifically to asbestos are found in 40 CFR Part 61 (air) and Parts 129 and 427 (water).

External: EPA and CPSC both published ANPRMs on October 17, 1979 in the **Federal Register** (44 FR 60053). These ANPRMs were prefaced by a Joint Statement of Cooperation signed by the EPA Administrator and the CPSC Chairman. The statement indicated how the two agencies will cooperate and direct their regulatory efforts to minimize reporting requirements and other burdens on industry, and to improve overall public health. EPA is planning to promulgate a rule under § 8(a) of TSCA to require manufacturers and processors of asbestos fibers to submit economic and exposure information. EPA has proposed a rule under § 8(d) of TSCA requiring industry to submit unpublished health and safety studies relating to asbestos. CPSC is planning to issue a general order requiring manufacturers and private labelers of some categories of consumer products to submit information on the use of asbestos in those products. CPSC will not require the submission of information already submitted to EPA.

OSHA plans to lower its workplace standard for asbestos exposure (8-hour time-weighted average) from 2 f/cc (fibers per cubic centimeter) to 0.1 f/cc. This action is in response to a recommendation in April 1980 by the joint National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)–OSHA Asbestos Work Group that "a new occupational standard be promulgated which is designed to eliminate nonessential asbestos exposures, and which requires the substitution of less hazardous and suitable alternatives where they exist."

Asbestos regulations promulgated in the past by other agencies are as follows:

CPSC—16 CFR Parts 1145, 1304, and 1305; OSHA—29 CFR Part 1910; FDA—21 CFR Parts 121, 128, 133, and 191; DOT—49 CFR Parts 170–189; MSHA—30 CFR Parts 55, 57, and 71.

Active Government Collaboration

To maximize the effectiveness of this proposed rule, EPA is coordinating either directly or through the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT).

In July, 1980, EPA and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) cooperated in sponsoring and organizing a 3-day workshop on substitutes for various uses of asbestos in commercial and industrial products. About 500 persons attended the workshop, which was designed to increase industry's awareness of substitutes for asbestos and to expand EPA's and CPSC's data base. EPA was the lead agency in coordinating the workshop.

Available Documents

ANPRM for Asbestos-Containing Materials in School Buildings, 44 FR 54676, September 20, 1979.

ANPRM for Commercial and Industial Use of Asbestos Fibers, 44 FR 60056, October 17, 1979.

Comment period extended, 44 FR 73127, December 17, 1979.

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EPA—Office of Water and Waste Management

Control of Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water (40 CFR Part 141*)

Legal Authority

The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, § 1412, 42 U.S.C. § 300(f) *et seq.*

Reason for Including This Entry

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes this regulation because it is likely to impose compliance costs of over $100 million.

Statement of Problem

Recent technological developments in sophisticated analytical measurement techniques have resulted in the identification of numerous organic contaminants in drinking water that may pose a health risk to consumers. For example, chloroform, a suspected human carcinogen, is only one of many synthetic organic chemicals known to be present in drinking water. Chloroform is representative of a class of chemicals known as trihalomethanes (THMs), whose presence in drinking water was controlled by rules finalized at 44 FR 68624 on November 29, 1979. Future measures to control organic chemicals in drinking water are proceeding through two related approaches:

I. Treatment Technique Requirement for the Control of Synthetic Organic Chemicals—reproposal under consideration.

II. Control of volatile organics in drinking water; ANPRM late December 1980.

I. *Treatment Technique Requirement: Synthetic Organic Chemicals.*

Synthetic organic chemicals are chemicals which enter sources of drinking water as a result of industrial discharges, spills, sewage discharge, and non-point sources, such as urban and rural rainwater run-off. Some of these organic chemicals are either known or suspected carcinogens. The list of synthetic organic chemical contaminants that have been found at least once in drinking water has grown to over 1,000. Because of the technical infeasibility of controlling every synthetic organic contaminant individually by setting a maximum contaminant level (MCL), EPA is evaluating if control of a broad spectrum of organic chemicals by a treatment technique (filtering water through granular activated carbon) or equivalent technology would be appropriate in certain locations where substantial risk of contamination exists. The intent of applying a treatment technique at certain water supplies would be to improve the quality of drinking water at the tap and reduce the health risk to the public from long term exposures to synthetic organic chemicals in drinking water. EPA proposed regulations on February 9, 1978 (43 FR 5756), which would have required granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment to be installed at public water systems vulnerable to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals. Since the proposal, further information has become available regarding the performance of GAC; EPA is also conducting additional studies and will evaluate all of the available data to assess the appropriate regulatory action. If it is determined that the regulations should be reproposed, the reproposal would become one

portion of the National Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulations which will apply to all public water systems in the United States.

Alternatives Under Consideration

The alternatives being considered include requirements for community water systems to install granular activated carbon treatment (GAC), or its equivalent, if they use sources of drinking water which are vulnerable to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals. The reproposed regulations will consider, among other possibilities, changes in the application of the GAC technology, as the required treatment might be achieved by replacing sand with GAC in existing filter beds. The frequency of reactivation (i.e., the process whereby adsorbed chemicals are removed from the GAC, restoring its capacity for adsorption) could be specified in the regulation. Reactivation frequencies under consideration range from 6 months to 1 year. On-going work being performed by EPA's Office of Research and Development is expected to broaden significantly our knowledge in this area; further, a survey is being conducted by EPA's Office of Drinking Water of water treatment systems in the U.S. that currently use GAC. This survey should provide information regarding the effectiveness of GAC for control of organic chemicals.

The criteria set forth in the original proposal for determining which public water systems are vulnerable to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals are currently being reevaluated; the reproposed regulations may specify rivers or stream segments that we consider to be subject to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals. These water sources would be chosen after an evaluation of the number and type of industrial/municipal discharges upstream of drinking water intakes, an estimate of the transportation of industrial and agricultural chemicals on the waterway and a review of the potential for contamination from non-point sources.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public; municipally and privately owned public water systems; all segments of the water supply industry, including consulting sanitary engineers, analytical chemists, plant operators, and equipment manufacturers and suppliers.

A reproposed treatment technique for control of synthetic organic chemicals would provide protection to a larger population at a lower per capita cost (upwards of 80 percent of the American population at a per capita cost of $2.60 to $7.10) than would the original proposal (52 percent of the population and $7.10 to $26.10, respectively). The reproposed technique would provide broad spectrum protection from synthetic organic contaminants and could be implemented 2 to 3 years earlier than the original proposal.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: State and local government; municipal and privately owned public water systems; and consumers in communities installing GAC facilities.

The estimated total national capital cost to implement a reproposal is $333 million over 3 years (in 1980 dollars). It is estimated that such expenditures would increase local water rates by an average of approximately $5 per year per family of three in those communities whose water supply system would install GAC facilities.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: All EPA regulations that affect control of chemical contamination of water would be indirectly related, including: Effluent Guidelines, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, and Water Quality Criteria.

External: State programs would deal with decisions on variances and exemptions from the regulations, and would provide technical assistance to public water systems making changes in their treatment processes.

Active Government Collaboration

Supporting documentation for the health basis of the proposed regulation requires information-sharing with the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration. Also, we have gained data supporting development of criteria to determine if public water systems are vulnerable to contamination by synthetic organic chemicals through cooperation with the Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, and the Department of Commerce.

Available Documents

ANPRM—41 FR 28991, July 14, 1976.
NPRM—43 FR 5766, February 9, 1978

"Drinking Water and Health," National Academy of Sciences, 1977.

"National Organics Reconnaissance Survey," EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, 1975.

"National Organics Monitoring Survey," EDA, Office of Drinking Water.

"Statement of Basis and Purpose for an Amendment to the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations on a Treatment Technique for Synthetic Organic Chemicals," EPA, Office of Drinking Water, 1977.

"Economic Analysis of Proposed Regulations on Organic Contaminants in Drinking Water," EPA, Office of Drinking Water, 1977.

"Draft Interim Treatment Guide for the Control of Synthetic Organic Contaminants in Drinking Water Using Granular Activated Carbon," EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, 1978.

"Revised Economic Impact Analysis of Proposed Regulations on Organic Contaminants in Drinking Water," EPA, Office of Drinking Water, 1978.

"Operational Aspects of Granular Activated Carbon Adsorption Treatment," EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, 1978.

National Academy of Sciences Study on Granular Activated Carbon, 1979.

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II. *Control of Volatile Organics in Drinking Water.*

Recent information indicates that a number of volatile organic chemicals exist in both raw and finished drinking waters, particularly in ground water supplies which have been contaminated by improper waste disposal practices. Accordingly, an ANPRM will be published that will set forth current considerations in the development of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for certain volatile organic chemicals in the Revised Primary Drinking Water. At this time, contamination of drinking water by volatile organics has been found to be most serious in ground waters in urbanized and industrial areas. The levels of occurrence, coupled with the suspected carcinogenicity and toxicity of several identified compounds, appear to support the setting of MCLs for the following compounds:

- Trichloroethylene
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Tetrachloroethylene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene

- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- Methylene chloride
- Vinyl chloride
- Benzene

If EPA takes no action with regard to the above chemicals, a possible health risk to the public will continue to exist and the overall quality of drinking water will be suspect in those groundwater areas. Most of these chemicals are suspected carcinogens, while certain of them are known mutagens and/or teratogens.

Alternatives Under Consideration

Specific options are being developed and alternatives will be separately evaluated for each contaminant. MCLs will be proposed only after careful evaluation of the best available evidence in the areas of epidemiology; toxicology, analytical methods, quality assurance, monitoring requirements, feasibility and efficiency of competing treatment methods, and economic impacts.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The sectors affected include the American public in general; municipally and privately owned public water supply systems; and all segments of the water supply industry, including consulting sanitary engineers, analytical chemists, plant operators, and equipment manufacturers and wholesalers.

These MCLs will have their greatest impact on small water supply systems which currently employ little or no treatment. The public served by such systems will, in particular, realize the benefits of this proposal.

It is impossible at this time to assign direct monetary values to the benefits to be realized under this proposal. Such benefits include a lessening of public exposure to toxic substances in drinking water and a consequental safeguarding of public health.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: General public; State and local governments; and public water systems (both privately and publicly owned).

The public in general will be the principal group affected by this proposal, since the users will undoubtedly bear the costs of any necessary modifications to their water supply system. This will be true particularly for users of small water supply systems that currently employ little or no treatment.

No estimates of the economic impact are available at this time.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: All EPA regulations that affect control of chemical contaminants of water are indirectly related, including: Effluent Guidelines, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, Water Quality Criteria, Hazardous Waste Disposal Controls, and Underground Injection Control.

External: State programs would be expected to deal with decisions on variances and exemptions from the regulations and to provide technical assistance to public water systems making changes in their treatment processes.

Active Government Collaboration

Supporting documentation for the health basis of any regulation requires information-sharing with the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Drinking Water Advisory Council will be consulted during the development of MCLs.

Available Documents

"National Organics Reconnaissance Survey," EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, 1975.

"National Organics Monitoring Survey," EPA, Office of Drinking Water.

"Interim Treatment Guide for Controlling Organic Contaminants in Drinking Water Using Granular Activated Carbon," EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, January 1978.

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EPA—OWWM

Hazardous Waste Regulations: Phase I and II Regulations to Control Hazardous Solid Waste from Generation to Final Disposal (40 CFR Parts 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, and 266)

Legal Authority

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, §§ 3001, 3002, and 3004, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6921, 6922, and 6924.

Reason for Including This Entry

These regulations are important because they initiate, for the first time on a national level, management of hazardous solid waste from generation to final disposal. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes them in the Calendar to inform the regulated community and the general public of EPA's continuing actions to implement a national hazardous solid waste program.

Statement of Problem

EPA estimates that more than 54 million metric tons of hazardous waste is generated annually in the United States. Hazardous waste includes toxic chemicals, pesticides, acids, caustics, flammables, and explosives. Of this hazardous waste, EPA estimates that 90 percent has been managed by practices that will not meet the new Federal standards. A variety of health and environmental damages result from improper management practices. The most frequent are damages resulting from direct contact with toxic waste; fire and explosions; groundwater contamination by leachate; surface water contamination through runoff or overflow; air pollution by open burning, evaporation, and wind erosion; and poisoning through the food chain. The amount of hazardous waste will increase by 30 percent in the next decade, primarily because other environmental laws have curtailed emissions into the air, waterways, and oceans.

EPA has information on more than 400 cases of damage to human health or the environment due to improper hazardous waste management. One such case, Love Canal in Niagara Falls, New York, occurred because the hazardous waste facility was not properly monitored after it was closed. This resulted in the evacuation of 239 local families at relocation costs of approximately $10 million, projected clean-up costs of over $30 million, and health problems, including possible increases in birth defects, miscarriages, and liver and respiratory disorders. With as many as 30,000 hazardous waste disposal sites posing potential public health and environmental threats, hundreds of millions of dollars in damages and remedial costs could result if the problem is left unattended.

Alternatives Under Consideration

We studied a number of alternatives during the development of the final regulations. Several significant changes to the regulations required reproposal, partial promulgation, or promulgation of interim final rules for parts of §§ 3001

and 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Consequently, rules that were not ready for promulgation by May 19, 1980 will be issued in late 1980 and early 1981 as Phase II regulations. In the preamble to the rules issued May 19, 1980 as Phase I, EPA discusses in detail the alternatives considered and the reasons for their selection or rejection.

To achieve a better balance between the often competing goals of regulatory specificity and broad standards, EPA has promulgated specific standards where appropriate and used broader ones or exceptions or variances where more flexibility is required. EPA has issued a notice of intent to issue regulatory amendments and interpretive guidance where situations of inappropriate results from application of the standards occur.

EPA promulgated the initial phase of RCRA § 3001 regulations on May 19, 1980. It identified four characteristics of hazardous waste (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic) to be used by persons handling solid waste to determine if that waste is hazardous. In addition, it listed 85 process wastes as hazardous wastes and approximately 400 chemicals as hazardous wastes if they are discarded. This regulation also set forth the criteria used by EPA to identify characteristics of hazardous wastes and to list hazardous wastes. Because of limited resources, we have tried to prioritize our efforts to deal with the most serious environmental problems first and to finalize those portions of the proposed regulations of December 18, 1978, which we must issue if a core hazardous waste management program is to be implemented.

We deferred until Phase II final action on a number of aspects of the proposed regulation, including integrating regulating polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs") under RCRA and the Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA"); fully regulating wastes that are used, re-used, reclaimed, or recovered; infectious wastes; radioactive wastes; and a number of proposed listed wastes. We expect to finalize regulations for the first three of these and for uranium and phosphate radioactive wastes by the end of 1980. Congressional action on the RCRA reauthorization bill deferred regulation of uranium and phosphate radioactive wastes until 6 months after a study is completed. However, EPA plans to promulgate regulations regarding the use of these wastes in building materials for habitable structures. The other waste streams we deferred from final action included those wastes which EPA intends to list as hazardous but for which revised background documents could not be completed by May 19, wastes for which more information was needed to determine that they were hazardous, wastes which available data suggested are not hazardous, and wastes which are no longer produced. On July 16, EPA listed 18 wastes from this first category and proposed that seven more be listed. We plan to finalize these last seven wastes by late 1980. As significant health effects information on other wastes becomes available, these too will come under control.

RCRA § 3002, which outlines the standards for generators of hazardous waste, was promulgated February 26, 1980 and clarified May 19, 1980. Generators must prepare manifests for all shipments of hazardous waste that are sent to off-set treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, where personnel also fill out the manifest form. This form traces the hazardous waste from generation to ultimate disposal. Generators are also required to keep records, report those shipments which do not reach the facility designated on the manifest, and submit an annual summary of their activities to EPA. The May 19, 1980 changes included requiring a generator to designate a facility, or accept the waste if it cannot be delivered to the designated or alternate facility; expanding the requirements for accumulation of hazardous wastes in tanks; and requiring that generators develop contingency plans.

The regulations adopted a system which tiers special requirements for hazardous waste produced by small generators: low quantity (1 to 100 kilograms per month) exclusion limits for certain extremely hazardous wastes; and an initial general exclusion limit for generators of less than 1,000 kilograms per month of other hazardous wastes in combination with disposal conditions. The second exclusion assumed that small amounts of hazardous waste will be disposed of in land disposal facilities approved under RCRA Subtitle D and, therefore, will not pose a hazard to human health or the environment. This approach should allow EPA and the States to focus limited enforcement and implementation resources on those generators producing over 95 percent of all hazardous waste.

On May 19, 1980, EPA issued a revision of part of its proposed rule of December 18, 1978 under RCRA § 3004, outlining the requirements for financial responsibility which owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities must meet. Under this revised proposal, as in the original, EPA would require these owners or operators to provide assurance that funds will be available when needed for properly closing the facility and, in the case of a disposal facility, for maintaining and monitoring it after closure. We proposed the revised provisions for financial assurance for inclusion both in the general standards to be used in permitting (Part 264) and in the standards for facilities in interim status (Part 265). The revised proposal includes a new requirement for liability insurance for facilities in interim status. EPA reproposed this rule because of the many new and revised provisions which have not been subject to public review. The changes have resulted from further analyses by the Agency in response to public comment on the original proposal. We are now examining the comments on the revised proposal and considering them in writing our final regulations, which we expect to promulgate in November 1980, as part of the Phase II regulations.

The revised proposal allows a number of options in providing financial assurances, while the original proposal had only one option, trust funds. We believe that expanding these options will enable facilities to choose the method most feasible for their situation. The options include a surety bond, a letter of credit, a financial test and guarantee, and a revenue test. A trust fund is established by the owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility and held by a financial institution as a trustee, with fiduciary responsibility to carry out the terms of the trust, to be specified in the regulation. A surety bond is a contract by which a surety company engages to be answerable for the default or debt by the owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility on responsibilities relating to closure or post-closure care of that facility and agrees to satisfy these responsibilities, if the owner or operator does not satisfy them, in accordance with the terms to be specified in the regulation. A letter of credit is an irrevocable engagement by an issuing financial institution, at the request of an owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility. The institution will honor demands for payment made by EPA, for the period of the letter of credit and under the terms to be specified in the regulation. The financial test and guarantee refers to those requirements to be specified in the regulation which private sector

organizations must meet to be considered financially responsible. This could include requirements such as enough capital to cover closure and post-closure care of such facilities. The revenue test refers to those requirements to be specified in the regulation which municipalities must meet to be considered financially responsible. This could include requirements such as enough revenues from taxes and other sources to cover closure and post-closure of hazardous waste facilities for which the municipalities are responsible.

The proposed RCRA § 3004 standards of December 18, 1978 were intended to ensure the proper design, construction, and operation of hazardous waste management facilities. Lacking information on long-term experience in advanced waste management technologies, EPA deferred promulgation of nationally applicable technical standards. Accordingly, these standards are being promulgated and implemented in phases.

The Phase I standards are minimum requirements, primarily administrative, appropriate for all wastes during the Interim Status Period. Other general technical requirements, e.g., waste analysis, training, and contingency plans, provide flexibility for inclusion of facility-specific factors.

To issue permits protecting human health and the environment, in the absence of the detailed national technical standards, EPA must evaluate the technical capabilities of specific facilities to manage hazardous wastes. Phase II of the RCRA § 3004 regulations will be a set of technical regulations allowing permits to be issued based on the Agency's best engineering judgment of the technical requirements to be met by individual facilities. These regulations will allow permits to be processed by evaluating such facilities for both site-specific factors and characteristics of the waste the facility will manage. At a minimum, these regulations will contain a set of factors (e.g., distance to groundwater and waste mobility) which must be considered. Where available, the regulations will also contain models, formulas, and performance standards to provide a standardized method of analysis. To determine whether a facility will adequately safeguard human health and the environment, EPA will apply best engineering judgment to data which the permit applicant submits concerning these factors. This approach is appropriate because the possible combinations of types of wastes and management scenarios are almost infinite. We expect to issue these technical regulations in November 1980.

Phase III of the regulatory program will involve the promulgation of more definitive counterparts of the Phase II standards, superceding them and making permitting a more straightforward process. The Phase III standards will include both standards for specific types of facilities such as tanks, surface impoundments, piles, landfills, and incinerators, as well as standards for specific industries and wastes requiring special management standards. All standards for Phases I, II, and III allow variances to selected individual standards if an equivalent degree of protection or performance can be demonstrated.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: The general public; all industries handling hazardous waste, especially manufacturing; EPA; and financial institutions.

By issuing these regulations, EPA is creating a framework for the control of hazardous wastes which would otherwise contaminate groundwater, surface waters, and soils; poison humans and animals; and cause air pollution, fires, and explosions. These regulations are part of a series of seven required by Subtitle C of RCRA to initiate hazardous waste management nationally. The regulatory program will reduce the incidence of damage to human health and the environment and save hundreds of millions of dollars in the costs associated with clean-up, emergency response, and health and environmental damages.

The expected improvements are not quantifiable, however, since records of past practices and problems are extremely limited. Also, it is difficult or impossible to quantify benefits derived from reduced adverse impacts on health or the environment. In addition, EPA expects an improvement in economic efficiency and equity, and substantial direct savings from avoiding clean-up costs in the future. Pre-RCRA practices for managing hazardous waste created economic inequities as the cost of disposal often fell randomly on individuals due to improper management or on the public at large, since tax revenues were used to clean up inadequate facilities. Pre-RCRA industry management practices also created economic inefficiency as the prices of goods did not include the cost of properly managing the waste produced. Under RCRA, Subtitle C, the economy will be more efficient and equitable because those receiving the benefits will also pay the costs, and prices will serve as a more efficient allocator of resources.

Comprehensive regulatory controls over the generation, movement, storage, and treatment of hazardous wastes may also help reduce opposition to the siting of hazardous waste management facilities. Overcoming the barrier of local opposition will allow siting of management facilities at environmentally secure sites and further reduce the possibility of damages to health and the environment.

Benefits to financial institutions, EPA, and the facilities handling hazardous waste from increased options in providing financial assurances (RCRA § 3004), include the following:

This approach gives the facilities increased flexibility in meeting the financial requirements, by allowing them to select the one option most suited to their situation. As the trust fund will be completely funded by the owner or operator of the hazardous waste facility, he can obtain a rate of return from investing this amount, which would not be possible otherwise. Those large companies whose financial condition is such that they do not have to fully collateralize their surety bonds or letters of credit will merely have to pay an annual fee (representing about 1 to 5 percent of the fully collateralized amount) and can invest the rest.

To help all these facilities, their financial institutions, and EPA itself, we have designed standard forms for each of these options. This will reduce the reporting and recordkeeping burden on the facilities, enable their financial institutions to process their requests for financial assurance more expeditiously, and reduce the staff time EPA needs to monitor the process and gather the information it needs.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: All industries generating hazardous waste, especially manufacturing; consumers of goods manufactured by these industries; public and private waste management; and Federal, State, and local governments.

Although these regulations affect most industries throughout the country, the Agency focused its Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) on major hazardous waste generating segments within the following industries: textile mill products, industrial inorganic chemicals, plastic materials, drugs, paints,

industrial organic chemicals, explosives, agricultural chemicals (including pesticides), petroleum refining, lubricating oil and greases, rubber products, leather tanning and finishing, primary metal industries, plating and polishing of metals, special industrial machinery, electronic components, and batteries. Eight sectors are likely to experience some plant closures and job losses. These sectors include electroplating; wool fabric dyeing and finishing; mercury cell chlorine; leather finishing; mercury smelting and refining; and secondary copper, secondary lead, and secondary aluminum smelting. Overall, we do not find substantial price increases resulting from the regulation of products from these industries, except for projected price increases for electroplating job shops (6.6 percent) and cattlehide non-chrome tanneries (1 to 3 percent).

The estimated annual compliance cost attributed to the Interim Status Standards part of the Phase I RCRA hazardous waste regulations is $510 million. Of this, $303 million (1979 dollars) is associated with closure/post-closure liability requirements, $57 million is attributable to treatment and disposal, and $15 million is associated with recordkeeping and reporting. Monitoring and testing, administration, training, and contingency planning account for the remaining $135 million. The total annual cost represents less than 0.2 percent of the annual value of sales for those affected industries examined.

The regulations will also affect the public and private hazardous waste management industry. In all, some 380,000 generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous wastes will be brought into the regulatory program. The affected industrial segments will probably pass on the increased costs to the public, resulting in a nominal increase in prices of selected consumer items.

Industries which presently dispose of hazardous waste at their own facilities may begin to ship their waste to off-site facilities rather than incur the costs of upgrading their disposal facilities to comply with the regulations. This is likely to cause a short-run shortage of disposal capacity, increasing the demand for new sites. This capacity shortage and the rigorous standards for facilities may result in a nominal increase in the cost of disposal.

We estimate the governmental costs associated with implementation and maintenance of the hazardous waste management program at $20 million to $35 million per year (1979 dollars) 1979 dollars. We currently estimate that 39 States and territories will assume the program while EPA operates a Federal program in the remaining 17, by January 1982.

Because Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, West Virginia, and California generate 65 percent of all hazardous waste produced nationally, these States will probably be affected to a greater degree than others.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Proposed and final rules linked with RCRA §§ 3001, 3002, and 3004 in creating the RCRA Subtitle C regulatory framework are:

(1) Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Programs; Advance Notice of Final Regulation, 45 FR 6752, January 29, 1980.

(2) Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity; Public Notice, 45 FR 12746, February 26, 1980.

(3) Standards for Transporters of Hazardous Waste; Final Rule, 45 FR 33150, May 19, 1980.

(4) Final Consolidated Permit Regulations, 45 FR 33290; and Consolidated Permit Application Form, 45 FR 33516, May 19, 1980 (final rule and application forms, respectively).

On August 19, 1980, EPA announced a notice of its intent to issue amendments to, interpretations of, and answers to questions on its February 26, and May 19, 1980, hazardous waste regulations in 45 FR 55386.

EPA issued rules regarding the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act, § 6(e), 15 U.S.C. § 2605. Regulations issued under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. § 135 *et seq.*) address the disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers. Rules under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. § 1401 *et seq.*) control incineration or dumping of hazardous waste at sea.

External: The Department of Transportation (DOT) has developed hazardous materials transportation regulations (49 CFR Parts 171–173 and 178–179) controlling containerization and labeling of waste by generators using transporters engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. EPA published the final rule, Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste, in 45 FR 12737, February 26, 1980. This incorporated DOT's rules on labeling, marking, packaging, placarding, and discharge reporting.

DOT, in its final rule of May 22, 1980, 45 FR 34560, incorporated EPA's manifest requirements and expanded its list of hazardous materials to include hazardous wastes which require a manifest. Through implementation of certain record-handling requirements, this regulation ensures that these wastes are delivered to predetermined, designated facilities. DOT's regulation applies to inter- and intrastate transportation of hazardous wastes.

Active Government Collaboration

The Department of Defense, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Energy, Food and Drug Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Water Resources Council, the Center for Disease Control of the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission cooperated with EPA during development of the regulations.

Available Documents

Phase II Final Rules—Those wastes proposed as hazardous on July 16, 1980, the RCRA § 3001 Interim Final Rules issued May 19, 1980, and RCRA § 3004 Technical Standards and financial requirements for owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities, were finalized November 19, 1980.

Phase I Final Rules—Regulations affecting hazardous waste generators became effective November 19, 1980. Regulations for identification and listing of hazardous waste promulgated on May 19, 1980 became effective November 19, 1980. Regulations promulgated May 19, 1980 affecting owners or operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities became effective November 19, 1980.

Advance Notice of Final Rule, 45 FR 6752, January 29, 1980.
Public Notice, 45 FR 12746, February 26, 1980.
Final Rule, 45 FR 12722, February 26, 1980.
Final Rule, Interim Final Rule, 45 FR 33084, May 19, 1980.
Proposed Rule, 45 FR 33136, May 19, 1980.
Final Rule, 45 FR 33140, May 19, 1980.
Final Rule, Interim Final Rule, 45 FR 33154, May 19, 1980.
Revision of Proposed Rule, 45 FR 33260, May 19, 1980.
Interim Final Rule, 45 FR 47832, July 16, 1980.
Proposed Rule, 45 FR 47835, July 16, 1980.

The EPA Office of Solid Waste Docket

(Room 2711, EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460) maintains the following documents for public review:

- Background documents for interim status standards
- Final background documents
- Resource Requirements Summary
- Regulatory Analysis
- Public comments
- Summaries of ex parte contacts
- Public hearing transcripts
- Studies and reports on hazardous waste and hazardous waste management
- References for background documents

Copies of the following documents are also available from Edward Cox, Solid Waste Information Office, 26 West St. Clair, Cincinnati, OH 45260:

- Draft Environmental Impact Analysis
- Draft Integrated Impact Assessment of Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
- Studies and reports on hazardous wastes and hazardous waste management

Agency Contact

Criteria for Identifying and Listing Hazardous Waste (RCRA § 3001):
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Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste (RCRA § 3002).
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Standards Applicable to Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRA § 3004):
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EPA—OWWM

Sewage Sludge Disposal Regulations (40 CFR Part 258)

Legal Authority

Clean Water Act, § 405(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1345.

Reason for Including This Entry

These regulations are important because they will provide requirements for the disposal and use of wastewater treatment plant sludge. Initial regulations will include requirements for the landspreading of sludge as well as for the distribution and marketing of fertilizers and soil conditioners derived from sludge. Ultimately, the impact on the regulated community of all the sewage sludge disposal regulations is expected to exceed $100 million total cost.

Statement of Problem

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that approximately 5 million dry tons of municipal sewage sludge from publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) alone are generated annually in the United States. Sewage sludge is a broad term for the solids removed from wastewater as it goes through a municipal treatment plant and is cleaned up for discharge. Sludge can be disposed of—or used—in a liquid form or it can be concentrated by dewatering processes. These can be mechanical, heat drying, or outdoor drying beds or lagoons. The end product can be a liquid, a thick slurry, a wet cake, a dry cake, a compost product, or a dried powder. The end product needs to be regulated to prevent its uncontrolled or indiscriminate use, which could lead to potential environmental and public health problems. Documented cases of damage incidents indicate that some of the sludge-based fertilizer and soil conditioner products have been found to contain potentially harmful levels of heavy metals, toxic organics, and pathogens.

Sludge volume is expected to double in the next 10 years, due to an increase in the volume of sewage to be treated and the implementation of advanced wastewater treatment systems, which will treat such wastewater more completely. Currently, the major disposal methods of sewage sludge are landspreading (31 percent), landfilling (24 percent), incineration (21 percent), and ocean disposal (18 percent). Composted sludge is produced by adding wood chips or other organic refuse to dewatered sludge to produce a humus-like material with soil-conditioning and nutrient value. When composted properly, this material is essentially ordorless and pathogen-free. Over the years, EPA has issued several regulations protecting single environmental media, such as air, water, or land, from degradation. In the area of sludge disposal, this sequential, rather than comprehensive approach, has often resulted in shifting the problem from one environmental medium to another (e.g., from the ocean to land). A comprehensive approach will enable risk assessment to be conducted across all environmental media, rather than transferring risk from one medium to another.

Alternatives Under Consideration

As mentioned above, EPA believes that promulgation of a comprehensive regulation will be preferable to assorted or no regulations. Therefore, EPA is considering a new approach by incorporating all regulations affecting sewage sludge disposal into a comprehensive sludge management regulation. The most important beneficial result of this approach would be to encourage a complete environmental and economic assessment of sludge management alternatives at the local level. Other benefits will include an easier understanding of sludge disposal requirements by the public and better coordination of sludge management programs at the State and local levels.

Since complete issuance of a comprehensive sewage sludge regulation would take several years, EPA intends to develop these regulations in a phased program. This allows the Agency to both address the various methods of sewage sludge disposal according to perceived priorities and to expand the scientific data base.

All land disposal of non-hazardous sludges, which includes landfilling, disposal in surface impoundments, and landspreading (both on food-chain crop land and non-food-chain land; food-chain crop land is used for growing crops for direct human consumption or for feeding animals whose products will be used for direct human consumption; non-food-chain land is that land used for other purposes and which does not contribute to the human food chain) is currently regulated by the requirements of the "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices," 44 FR 53438, issued on September 13, 1979 (the Criteria). These regulations were issued by EPA under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D and the Clean Water Act (CWA) § 405. The next regulatory proposal will

include an amendment to the Criteria by specifying certain recordkeeping requirements for the land application of sewage sludge.

EPA expects to propose regulations for the distribution and marketing of sludge products under its sewage sludge disposal regulations in December 1980 and to finalize them in December 1981. Distribution and marketing of sludge-derived fertilizers and soil conditioners is the next candidate for regulation because EPA perceives an immediate need in this area for several reasons. First, the land application of sludge products is currently unregulated except in a few States. Second, use of this method is expected to increase as ocean disposal is being phased out as an alternative, thus increasing the health hazards as the amount of heavy metals, toxic organics, and pathogens in the soil is increased.

-/ We will reserve several other parts of the comprehensive sewage sludge regulations for future completion and will incorporate and update some of the regulations described below under "Related Regulations and Actions." These may include landfilling, incineration, surface impoundments, thermal processing, and ocean disposal. EPA does not yet have a timetable for completion of these parts of the regulations.

Summary of Benefits

Sectors Affected: Public and privately owned sewerage systems; EPA; State and local governments; manufacturing and distributing of fertilizers and soil conditioners derived from sludge; and the general public.

Although the costs of these regulations are not known at present, EPA feels that the benefits to be gained are important enough to justify writing these regulations. The Agency will discuss the benefits and costs more fully in its Regulatory Analysis, which will be completed at the time of the proposal for the distribution and marketing regulations. Benefits include aiding the State and local governments to select the most effective sludge management approach for their individual situations, promoting better coordination of sludge management programs among jurisdictions within a regional area (such as would be needed for the Potomac River, which travels through Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia), and providing the public and the sludge disposal organizations (both private and public) with advice on the safe and proper methods for disposing of sewage sludge. Documented cases of damage incidents indicate the potential environmental and public health problems relating to the uncontrolled or indiscriminate use of sludge-based fertilizer and soil conditioner products. Although some of these products have been found to contain potentially harmful levels of heavy metals, toxic organics, and pathogens, they are often distributed and marketed without the public knowing about their chemical or biological constituents or the proper manner of application to the soil. Over time, repeated application of such products can result in accumulation of contaminants in the soil, which will affect future use of the site.

We are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement/Economic Impact Analysis at the present time; it will be completed at the time of the proposal for the distribution and marketing regulations.

Summary of Costs

Sectors Affected: EPA; State and local governments; and public and privately owned sewerage systems.

As mentioned in "Summary of Benefits," the Agency will address the costs fully in its upcoming Regulatory Analysis.

Related Regulations and Actions

Internal: Of the incineration methods of sewage sludge disposal, both new stationary sources or air emissions and hazardous pollutants are regulated by the Clean Air Act (CAA). Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and hazardous wastes by RCRA Subtitle C. Ocean dumping is regulated by the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA).

External: None.

Active Government Collaboration

In developing the pre-proposal and the proposal drafts of the distributing and marketing of sewage sludge, EPA is working with the Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Available Documents

Final Rule for air emission and hazardous pollutants is in 40 FR 46259, October 6, 1975 and 40 FR 48302, October 14, 1975.

Final Rule for ocean dumping is in 42 FR 2462, January 11, 1977.

Final, Interim Final, and Proposed Rules for the Criteria for classification of solid waste disposal facilities and practices are in 44 FR 53438, September 13, 1979.

Final Rule for polychlorinated biphenyls is in 44 FR 31514, May 31, 1979.

Final, Interim Final, and Proposed Rules for hazardous waste are in 45 FR 33066, May 19, 1980.

Pre-proposal draft of the distribution and marketing of sewage sludge, May 6, 1980. Available free from the Public Information & Participation Branch, U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste (WH-562), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

Public comments concerning sludge requirements contained in the Criteria and the pre-proposal draft of the distribution and marketing of sewage sludge are available for review in the Solid Waste Docket, Room 2711A, U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste (WH-562), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

After the regulation is proposed, background documents and the Environmental Impact Statement/Economic Impact Analysis will be available for review in the Solid Waste Docket at the above address.

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Reader Aids

Federal Register

Vol. 46, No. 9

Wednesday, January 14, 1981

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

PUBLICATIONS

Code of Federal Regulations

CFR Unit	202-523-3419 523-3517
General information, index, and finding aids	523-5227
Incorporation by reference	523-4534
Printing schedules and pricing information	523-3419

Federal Register

Corrections	523-5237
Daily Issue Unit	523-5237
General information, index, and finding aids	523-5227
Public Inspection Desk	633-6930
Scheduling of documents	523-3187

Laws

Indexes	523-5282
Law numbers and dates	523-5282 523-5266
Slip law orders (GPO)	275-3030

Presidential Documents

Executive orders and proclamations	523-5233
Public Papers of the President	523-5235
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	523-5235

Privacy Act Compilation	523-3517
United States Government Manual	523-5230

SERVICES

Agency services	523-3408
Automation	523-3408
Dial-a-Reg	
Chicago, Ill.	312-663-0884
Los Angeles, Calif.	213-688-6694
Washington, D.C.	202-523-5022
Magnetic tapes of FR issues and CFR volumes (GPO)	275-2867
Public briefings: "The Federal Register—What It Is and How To Use It"	523-5235
Public Inspection Desk	633-6930
Regulations Writing Seminar	523-5240
Special Projects	523-4534
Subscription orders and problems (GPO)	783-3238
TTY for the deaf	523-5239

FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATES, JANUARY

1-858.....2
859-1248.....5
1249-1658.....6
1659-2022.....7
2023-2312.....8
2313-2588.....9
2589-2968.....12
2969-3202.....13
3203-3488.....14

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING JANUARY

At the end of each month, the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a list of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

3 CFR

Executive Orders:
11063 (Amended by EO 12259).....1253
11145 (See EO 12258).....1251
11183 (See EO 12258).....1251
11287 (See EO 12258).....1251
11562 (See EO 12258).....1251
11776 (See EO 12258).....1251
11922 (See EO 12258).....1251
11970 (See EO 12258).....1251
12022 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12050 (See EO 12258).....1251
12054 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12059 (See EO 12258).....1251
12061 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12063 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12064 (See EO 12258).....1251
12078 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12084 (See EO 12258).....1251
12093 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12103 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12110 (Superseded by EO 12258).....1251
12130 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12131 (See EO 12258).....1251
12137 (See EO 12258).....1251
12157 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12190 (See EO 12258).....1251
12195 (Revoked by EO 12258).....1251
12196 (See EO 12258).....1251
12216 (See EO 12258).....1251
12258.....1251
12259.....1253
12260.....1653
12261.....2023
12262.....2313
12263.....2315

Proclamations:
4600 (Revoked by Proc. 4812).....1249
4811.....1
4812.....1249

5 CFR

531.....2317
550.....2323
738.....2582
1203.....2326

Proposed Rules:
715.....1278

7 CFR

Ch. XXXI.....2971
Subtitle A.....2328
2.....2969, 3203
6.....1659
27.....3203
180.....2328
210.....3, 2329
215.....3, 2329
220.....2329
226.....4
230.....2329
235.....2329
250.....2331
271.....1421
272.....1421, 2332
273.....1421, 2332, 3194
274.....1421
277.....2336
354.....1661
722.....2970
725.....2971
907.....5, 2025
910.....5, 6, 2336
916.....1662
917.....1662
982.....2337
1701.....6, 2971
1945.....2589
2851.....1257
2855.....7
2856.....7
2858.....1257
2859.....7
2870.....7

Proposed Rules:
421.....3221
425.....3222
426.....3223
427.....3224
431.....3226
432.....3229
433.....3232
434.....3233
435.....3234
436.....3235

437.....3236
979.....2084
982.....2622
987.....1742
1040.....1279
1421.....2630
1701.....3027
1901.....2900
1940.....2900

8 CFR

211.....2590
292.....2025

9 CFR

82.....859
307.....1258
319.....1257
331.....2338
350.....1258
351.....1258
354.....1258
355.....1258
362.....1258
381.....1258

Proposed Rules:

318.....1286
381.....1286

10 CFR

73.....2025
205.....2956
211.....3368
212.....1246
456.....1616
712.....2971
1020.....2971

Proposed Rules:

Ch. I.....1742
205.....71
212.....1287
456.....2522

12 CFR

205.....2972
208.....2026
211.....2027
225.....2026
226.....1662
265.....1663, 2027
341.....2974
400.....1132
523.....2029

Proposed Rules:

8.....3237
701.....920, 922
741.....922

13 CFR

101.....10
121.....2591
305.....859
309.....859

Proposed Rules:

113.....931

14 CFR

1.....2280
39.....14–17, 861–867, 2030, 2031, 2594
71.....18, 402, 868, 2032, 2595, 2596, 2967
73.....18, 402, 868, 2967
75.....402, 868, 2596, 2967
91.....19, 2280
97.....2033
121.....2280
203.....1664

Proposed Rules:

21.....931
36.....931
67.....75
71.....932, 2085, 2088, 2630
91.....76
93.....932, 933
121.....76
125.....76
135.....76
221.....934
296.....934
297.....934

15 CFR

Subtitle A.....2339
19.....1574
368.....868
370.....868
371.....20, 1665
372.....868
373.....868, 1665
374.....20
376.....1665
378.....1665
379.....868
385.....868, 1258, 1665
399.....1258, 1665

16 CFR

13.....2034, 2035
305.....2974
1512.....3203

Proposed Rules:

13.....2355–2361
423.....935
1307.....3034
1307.....3034
1307.....3034

17 CFR

1.....21
240.....1665
241.....3204
249.....2339
249b.....1665
250.....2035

Proposed Rules:

7.....3027
210.....1288
229.....78
230.....78, 2631, 2637
231.....78
239.....78, 2637
240.....78, 1288
241.....78
249.....78

18 CFR

271.....2975
282.....1666, 2036
290.....2596

Proposed Rules:

4.....1291
141.....1743
260.....1744
271.....941
375.....1291
430.....23

19 CFR

152.....2597
353.....1667

20 CFR

615.....2976

Proposed Rules:

404.....2093
416.....2093

21 CFR

145.....2339
178.....27, 2341
201.....2977
203.....28, 1259
430.....2979, 2987
431.....28
436.....2979, 2987, 2989
442.....2991, 2992
444.....2979, 2987, 2994
452.....2995
453.....2996
510.....1260
520.....1259, 1260
522.....30, 2998
524.....1261
558.....31
601.....2998

Proposed Rules:

16.....3029, 3030
20.....2364, 3029, 3030
101.....2364
207.....2456
210.....2456
225.....2456
226.....2456
310.....2365, 3030
436.....1298
501.....2456
510.....2456
514.....2456
558.....2456
803.....2364
899.....3029, 3030
1020.....111
1308.....943

22 CFR

18.....2608
51.....2343
306.....1611

Proposed Rules:

41.....2365

23 CFR

Ch. I.....32
655.....2038
656.....2298
1217.....32

Proposed Rules:

625.....1228, 2020, 2093
630.....943
655.....2020, 2093
1221.....2097

24 CFR

200.....2343
300.....1261

Proposed Rules:

114.....3030

25 CFR

52.....1668
53.....1674

Proposed Rules:

115.....2366
251.....1298
256.....33
260.....944

26 CFR

1.....1676–1719
154.....2042
48.....2998

Proposed Rules:

1.....112, 114, 116, 1744, 1753
26.....120
48.....129
51.....1754

27 CFR

4.....1725
19.....2999
70.....2999
240.....2999
245.....2999
250.....2999
270.....2999
275.....2999

28 CFR

51.....870

Proposed Rules:

59.....1302
524.....2962
544.....2962
545.....2962
547.....2962

29 CFR

2.....34
541.....3010
2520.....1261, 1265
2550.....1266

Proposed Rules:

2520.....1304

30 CFR

Ch. VII.....2043

Proposed Rules:

901.....1306
913.....3238
914.....1309
915.....2368
917.....3030
918.....3238
936.....2369
942.....1309
944.....946
948.....1311

31 CFR

51.....1120

32 CFR

Ch. I.....2344
286f.....880
298a.....881

33 CFR

117.....2043

Proposed Rules:

1.....946
92.....946
117.....2120, 2652
161.....946

34 CFR

75.....3205

78.....881
332.....3206
408.....3207
538.....3378
539.....3387
649.....3394
Proposed Rules:
649.....3239

35 CFR

223.....2611
Proposed Rules:
7.....1312, 1313
261.....1758
262.....1758

37 CFR

1.....2611
306.....884
307.....891
308.....892
Proposed Rules:
1.....2653, 3162

38 CFR

Proposed Rules:
21.....2654

39 CFR

111.....35
232.....897
Proposed Rules:
3001.....952

40 CFR

6.....3364
30.....3017
51.....1267
52.....35, 36, 898, 2043
81.....899
86.....1590, 1599, 1603
87.....2044
122.....2045, 2344, 2802
123.....1727, 3207
160.....2344
162.....2008
180.....3018
257.....3021
264.....2802
265.....2802
401.....2264
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....3032, 3408
Ch. V.....2369
7.....2306
12.....2306
52.....133, 953, 1314–1316, 1760, 1761
58.....2655
60.....1102, 1136, 1317
61.....1165, 1318, 3033
86.....1910
123.....954, 2120
136.....3033
192.....2556
264.....2893
265.....2893
408.....2544
420.....1858
430.....1430, 2369
431.....1430, 2369
434.....3136
465.....2934
763.....3033

41 CFR

Ch. 101.....1731, 3021
1–4.....1196
5–6.....908
5–14.....911
5–60.....900
5A–6.....908
5A–14.....911
5A–60.....900
5B–60.....900
14–2.....1730
101–26.....3024
101–35.....1213
101–36.....1213
101–38.....3023
Proposed Rules:
9–15.....955
9–50.....959
101–11.....3239, 3240

42 CFR

442.....1268
Proposed Rules:
36.....1318
405.....959
481.....959
482.....959

43 CFR

Subtitle A.....2348
2091.....1634
2200.....1634
2210.....1634
2220.....1634
2230.....1634
2240.....1634
2250.....1634
2260.....1634
2270.....1634
Proposed Rules:
4.....3242
426.....3250
Public Land Orders:
1362 (Revoked by PLO 5799).....2047
2307 (Revoked by PLO 5798).....2046
3917 (Partially revoked by PLO 5802).....2047
4849 (Partially revoked by PLO 5799).....2047
4863 (Revoked by PLO 5806).....2348
5791.....2613
5797.....2046
5798.....2046
5799.....2047
5800.....1734
5801.....1734
5802.....2047
5803.....1734
5804.....2047
5805.....2048
5806.....2348

44 CFR

Ch. I.....1270
10.....2049
59.....1273
60.....1273
64.....1273, 3212, 3214
65.....1274, 1736
67.....1275
332.....2349
Proposed Rules:
67.....1319

45 CFR

304.....1275
1067.....1234
1225.....1608
Proposed Rules:
Ch. XII.....960
16.....1644
74.....1644
301.....1319
302.....1321
303.....1321
1062.....961

46 CFR

225.....913
284.....913
286.....913
291.....913
502.....1276
Proposed Rules:
381.....2370
401.....2656
503.....3250

47 CFR

0.....2352
Proposed Rules:
25.....3250

49 CFR

Subtitle A.....2352
201.....2613
512.....2049
525.....2063
537.....2063
555.....2063
571.....2064, 2618
1002.....2294, 2295
1003.....2294
1011.....2294
1033.....1738, 3216
1100.....2294
1136.....2295
1137.....2294
1331.....2295
Proposed Rules:
23.....969
172.....2121, 2126
173.....2121, 2126
175.....2126
178.....2126
179.....2126
192.....39
195.....39, 2130
571.....40, 55, 2132, 2136
1039.....134
1201.....1323, 2146
1206.....1323
1207.....1323
1208.....1323
1209.....1323
1210.....1323
1241.....2146
1300.....1324
1301.....1324
1303.....1324
1305.....1324

50 CFR

17.....3178, 3184, 3361
26.....913, 916, 2076
33.....917, 918, 2078, 2352, 3218
250.....66
285.....3025
296.....2302
611.....1738, 2079, 2081
652.....1740
Proposed Rules:
17.....3188
216.....1761, 2153
611.....2153, 2154
643.....2153
672.....2154

AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday). This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS
DOT/FAA	USDA/FSQS		DOT/FAA	USDA/FSQS
DOT/FHWA	USDA/REA		DOT/FHWA	USDA/REA
DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM		DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM
DOT/NHTSA	LABOR		DOT/NHTSA	LABOR
DOT/RSPA	HHS/FDA		DOT/RSPA	HHS/FDA
DOT/SLSDC			DOT/SLSDC	
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	
CSA			CSA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday.
Comments on this program are still invited.
Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408

NOTE: As of September 2, 1980, documents from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, will no longer be assigned to the Tuesday/Friday publication schedule.

REMINDERS

The "reminders" below identify documents that appeared in issues of the **Federal Register** 15 days or more ago. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance.

Rules Going Into Effect Today

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Economic Regulatory Administration—

82586 12–15–80 / Motor gasoline allocation revision

Deadlines for Comments On Proposed Rules for the Week of January 18 through January 24, 1981

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Marketing Service—

1279 1–6–81 / Milk in the Southern Michigan Marketing Area; recommended decision and opportunity to file written exceptions on proposed amendments to tentative marketing agreement and to order; comments by 1–21–81

80535 12–5–80 / Wheat and wheat foods research and nutrition education; comments by 1–19–81

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—

76689 11–20–80 / Importation of animals; procedures for withdrawal or denial of approval of commercial bird quarantine station; comments by 1–19–81

Commodity Credit Corporation—

85041 12–24–80 / Cooperative Marketing Associations; Eligibility requirements for price support; comments by 1–23–81

Farmers Home Administration—

76089 11–18–80 / Clarification of economic emergency loans (final rule); comments by 1–19–81

77036 11–21–80 / Community facility loans and development grants for community domestic water and waste disposal systems; comments by 1–21–81

76440 11–19–80 / Supervised bank accounts; loan and grant disbursement; comments by 1–19–81

Food and Nutrition Service—

77258 11–21–80 / Federal sanctions and State agency liabilities; comments by 1–21–81

Food Safety and Quality Service—

77037 11–21–80 / Grading of shell eggs, rabbits, and poultry, and inspection of eggs and egg products; comments by 1–21–81

BLIND AND OTHER SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM—

77080 11–21–80 / Workshop responsibilities and specification changes; comments by 1–20–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

76661 11–20–80 / Deep seabed mining; pre-enactment explorers; comments by 1–19–81

80847 12–8–80 / Tanner crab off Alaska; Amendment to fishery management plan and proposed regulation; comments by 1–18–81

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

76447 11–19–80 / Voluntary standards activities; modification of policy; comments by 1–19–81

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

84950 12–23–80 / College Library Resources Program (Title 11–A HEA); comments by 1–22–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

84823 12–23–80 / Availability of revised supplementary information and extension of the time period for public comment; comments by 1–23–81

80273 12–4–80 / Maximum lawful price for natural gas from stripper wells; comments by 1–23–81

2036 1–8–81 / Natural gas; incremental pricing; adoption of revised alternative fuel price ceilings for State of Kentucky; comments by 1–23–81

85779 12–30–80 / Proposed designation of a tight formation in Texas; comments by 1–21–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

77464 11–24–80 / Air quality, Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada; ambient surveillance provisions; comments by 1–23–81

85101 12–24–80 / Air quality attainment designations, Maryland redesignation for carbon monoxide for Cumberland and Hagerstown; comments by 1–23–81

84098 12–22–80 / Approval and promulgation of implementation plan for Illinois; comments by 1–21–81

77054 11–21–80 / Approval and promulgation of implementation plans; proposed revision to the New York State implementation plan; comments by 1–21–81

77052 11–21–80 / Approval and promulgation of implementation plans: State of Iowa; State implementation plan for lead; comments by 1–21–81

84099 12–22–80 / Approval and promulgation of State implementation plans: State of Missouri; comments by 1–21–81

83546 12–19–80 / Colorado State Implementation Plan; alternative emission reduction for Coors Container Facility; comments by 1–19–81

85101 12–24–80 / Diphenamid, proposed tolerance of herbicide on raspberries; comments by 1–23–81

85102 12–24–80 / Fluchloralin; proposed tolerances of herbicide on peanuts, peanut forage, and peanut hay; comments by 1–23–81

77435 11–24–80 / Hazardous waste listings; wastes from wood preserving industry; re-opening of comment period; comments by 1–23–81

[*See also* 45 FR 33123 and 33136, 5–19–80]

76618, 76620, 76624, 76626 11–19–80 / Hazardous waste management system; interim rules; comments by 1–19–81 (4 documents)

80561 12–5–80 / Hazardous Waste management system; used oil burned as fuel report; comments by 1–19–81

80316 12–4–80 / Intent to promulgate a maintenance of pay provision as part of the Idaho State Implementation Plan; comments by 1–19–81

85105 12–24–80 / 2,4-*D* isopropyl ester; proposed tolerance on citrus fruits; comments by 1–23–81

85103 12–24–80 / Methidathion; proposed tolerances of insecticide on mangos; comments by 1–23–81

76346 11–18–80 / National emission standards for the hazardous air pollutant vinyl chloride; comments by 1–19–81

77353 11–21–80 / Physical, chemical, persistence, and ecological effects testing; proposed good laboratory practice standards; comments by 1–21–81

77332 11–21–80 / Proposed environmental test standards; comments by 1–21–81

84827 12–23–80 / Proposed policy and procedures for identifying, assessing, and regulating airborne substances posing a risk of cancer; comments by 1–22–81

76404 11–18–80 / Proposed standards to limit atmospheric emissions of particulate matter from new, modified, and reconstructed asphalt blowing stills, asphalt saturators, asphalt storage tanks, and mineral handling and storage operations in the asphalt processing and roofing manufacturing industry; comments by 1–19–81

76209 11–18–80 / Redesignation of Linn County, Iowa (Cedar Rapids), from nonattainment to attainment regarding ozone ambient air quality standards; comments by 1–19–81

76427 11–18–80 / Standards of performance for new stationary sources; priority list; comments by 1–19–81

81074 12–9–80 / Steam electric power generating point source category effluent limitation guidelines; pretreatment standards and new source performance standards; comments by 1–19–81

85104 12–24–80 / Terbacil; proposed tolerance of herbicide on aparagus; comments by 1–23–81

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

73719 11–6–80 / FM broadcast station in Andrews and Pawley's Island, S.C., proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 1–19–81

78735 11–26–80 / FM broadcast station in Los Lunas, N. Mex.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 1–19–81

73720 11–6–80 / FM broadcast station in North Las Vegas, Nevada, proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 1–19–81

73980 11–7–80 / FM broadcast station in St. Johnsbury, Vt.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 1–19–81

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

84832 12–23–80 / Exemption of collective bargaining agreements; proposed revocation; comments by 1–22–81

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

80648 12–5–80 / Truth in lending; Regulation Z; proposed complete revision; comments by 1–19–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Public Health Service—

76212 11–18–80 / Hospitals and medical facilities construction and modernization and health professional personnel teaching facilities; loan guarantees; use of notes as collateral for tax-exempt financing; comments by 1–19–81

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Federal Housing Commissioner—Office of Assistant Secretary—

76376 11–18–80 / Changes in mortgage amounts under HUD's single family mortgage insurance programs; (interim rule); comments by 1–19–81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

70198 10–22–80 / Proposed determination of critical habitat for the Hawksbill Sea Turtle in Puerto Rico; comments by 1–21–81

70192 10–22–80 / Proposed listing with endangered status and critical habitat for the Monito Gecko; comments by 1–21–81

Land Management Bureau—

84390 12–22–80 / Oil and gas leasing, and leasing of minerals other than oil and gas; special acts; comments by 1–21–81

National Park Service—

84997 12–24–80 / Demonstrations and special events; 1981 inauguration; comments by 1–23–81

84390 12–22–80 / Oil and gas leasing, and leasing of minerals other than oil and gas; Special Acts; comments by 1–21–81

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

80370 12–4–80 / Coal rate guidelines nationwide; comments by 1–19–81

80150 12–3–80 / Railroad revenue adequacy standards; comments by 1–19–81

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Prisons Bureau—

75125 11–13–80 / Control, custody, care, treatment, and instruction of inmates; incoming publications; interim rule; comments by 1–19–81

LABOR DEPARTMENT

83998 12–19–80 / Procurement; grants and contracts; cost principles and procedures; comments by 1–19–81

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

76087 11–18–80 / Civil service retirement program and Federal employees health benefits program; definition of child eligible for survivor annuity benefits and health benefits coverage; interim rule; comments by 1–19–81

76183 11–18–80 / Regulations to govern promotion of Administrative Law Judges (ALJs); comments by 1–19–81

POSTAL SERVICE

84060 12–22–80 / Annual presort First-class Mailing fee; comments by 1–23–81

84826 12–23–80 / Centralized delivery mail receptacles; comments by 1–21–81

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

78158 11–25–80 / Revisions of investment company current report forms; comments by 1–23–81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Federal Aviation Administration—

76868 11–20–80 / Export airworthiness approvals; comments by 1–19–81

76691 11–20–80 / Summary of petitions received and dispositions of petitions denied; comments by 1–19–81

Federal Highway Administration—

77455 11–24–80 / Buy-America requirements; use of domestic steel construction materials; comments by 1–23–81

[Corrected at 45 FR 80836, 12–8–80]

63535 9–25–80 / Elimination of the first aid kit in buses operating in interstate or foreign commerce; comments by 1–22–81

70288 10–23–80 / Inspection, repair, and maintenance—inspection requirements for leased vehicles; comments by 1–21–81

63535 9–25–80 / Parts and accessories necessary for safe operation; comments by 1–22–81

[Corrected at 45 FR 65261, 9–25–80]

76705 11–20–80 / Use and disposition of property acquired by States for modified or terminated highway projects; comments by 1–19–81

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

84108 12–22–80 / Passenger automobile average fuel economy standards; proposed decision to grant exemption; comments by 1–21–81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau—

76191 11–18–80 / Amendments to explosive materials regulations; comments by 1–19–81

Customs Service—

76449 11–19–80 / Examination of merchandise; amendments to regulations; comments by 1–19–81

Internal Revenue Service—

76450 11–19–80 / Indirect foreign tax credit for domestic corporations required to include amounts in gross income with respect to certain third-tier corporations under section 951; comments by 1–19–81

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

77050 11–21–80 / Privacy Act exemptions; comments by 1–21–81

Deadlines for Comments On Proposed Rules for the Week of January 25 through January 31, 1981

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—

78699 11–26–80 / Wool, hair and bristles; import restrictions; comments by 1–26–81

Commodity Credit Corporation—

85039 12–24–80 / 1981 Peanut program; Proposed determinations regarding a loan and purchase program for the 1981 crop of peanuts; comments by 1–30–81

78622 11–26–80 / Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102); guarantee against defaults by foreign banks; comments by 1–26–81

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

73087 11–4–80 / Classification and exemption of air taxi operators; dual authority; reply comments by 1–26–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

85769 12–30–80 / Advance notice of proposed rulemaking for improving coastal management in the United States; comments by 1–31–80

74178 11–7–78 / Shrimp fishery of Gulf of Mexico; comments by 1–31–81

[Corrected at 79126, 11–28–80]

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

85485 12–29–80 / Environmental protection; comments by 1–28–81

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

78962 11–26–80 / Bilingual Education Training Program; comments by 1–25–81

86312 12–30–80 / Library Research and Demonstration Program (Title II–BHEA) provisions; comments by 1–29–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Conservation and Solar Energy Office—

85610 12–29–80 / Grant programs for schools and hospitals and for buildings owned by units of local government and public care institutions; comments by 1–28–81

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

84814 12–23–80 / Gathering allowances and compression allowances under section 110 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978; Inquiry; comments by 1–30–81

1743 1–7–81 / Proposed elimination of requirement of Federal entities to file reports pursuant to § 141.1; comments by 1–29–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

86506 12–31–80 / Air quality, Pennsylvania; revision of State Implementation Plan; alternative emission reduction option for Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3m) in Bristol, Pa., comments by 1–30–81

78174 11–25–80 / Standards of performance for new stationery sources—perchloroethylene dry cleaners; comments by 1–26–81

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

72719 11–3–80 / Direct broadcast satellites; satellite-to-home television transmission; comments by 1–31–81

81215 12–10–80 / FM broadcast station in Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii; changes in table of assignments; comments by 1–27–81

81080 12–9–80 / FM broadcast station in Romney, West Va.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 1–27–81

81078 12–9–80 / FM broadcast station in Millersburg, Ohio; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 1–27–81

71384 10–28–80 / Policies governing ownership and operation of domestic satellite earth stations in Alaska Bush communities; reply comments by 1–29–81

73979 11–7–80 / Provisions for one-way paging stations in the domestic public land mobile radio service; reply comments by 1–30–81

82283 12–15–80 / TV broadcast station in Middleton, Mass.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 1–30–81

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

79122 11–28–80 / Floodplain management and protection of wetlands; comments by 1–27–81

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

81537 12–11–80 / Nonbanking activities of foreign banking organizations; comments by 1–30–81

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

58122 9–2–80 / Information system for furniture, furnishings, and certain other items; comments by 1–30–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug Administration—

79002 11–28–80 / Additional standards for human blood and blood products; source plasma (human); comments by 1–27–81

111 1–2–81 / Diagnostic X-Ray systems and their mjaor components; proposed amendment to performance standard; comments by 1–29–81

79091 11–28–80 / Erythromycin enteric—coated tablets; disintegration standard; comments by 1–27–81

79089 11–28–80 / Radioactive drugs; reduction of reserve sample retention requirements; comments by 1–27–81

78162 11–25–80 / Tests and methods of assay of antibotic and antibotic containing drugs; revised standard response line concentrations; comments by 1–26–81

[Corrected at 46 FR 1298, 1–6–81]

Health Care Financing Administration

79453 12–1–80 / Collection of unpaid Medicare premiums; comments by 1–30–81

79658 12–1–81 / Withholding of payments for practitioners, providers, and suppliers of services; comments by 1–30–81

Human Development Services Office—

86817 12–31–81 / Foster care maintenance and adoption assistance child welfare services; Federal financial participation; fiscal requirements; comments by 1–30–81

Social Security Administration—

79501 12–1–80 / Federal old-age, Survivors, and disability insurance and supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled; Representative payment; comments by 1–30–81

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity—

78508 11–25–80 / Nondiscrimination in programs and activities receiving assistance under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1979; comments by 1–26–81

Assistant Secretary for Housing—

Federal Housing Commission—

78164 11–25–80 / Coinsurance provision; comments by 1–26–80

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

72234 10–31–80 / Endangered plants; proposed endangered status and critical habitat for stephanomeria malheurensis (Malheur wire-lettuce); comments by 1–29–81

Fish and Wildlife Service—

86511 12–31–80 / Service and forfeiture procedures; increased value of seized property and posting of notices; comments by 1–30–81

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

85797 12–30–80 / Surface coal mining and reclamation and enforcement; intent to prepare Federal Program and suspension of Ohio schedule for State program resubmission; comments by 1–29–81

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

79488 12–1–80 / Application procedures for motor carrier transportation. special intermodal authority; comments by 1–30–81

81799 12–12–80 / Cancellation of motor carrier joint rates through routes; comments by 1–26–81

86738 12–31–80 / Tariffs; intermodal carriers; authority to enter into international joint rates with nonvessel operating common carriers; comments by 1–30–81

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

86511 12–31–80 / Restrictions and certain activities (legislative advocacy, etc.) by fund recipients; comments by 1–30–81

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

79494 12–1–80 / Adjustable rate mortgages; comments by 1–31–81

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

79078 11–28–80 / Federal employees' group life insurance and health benefits; coverage for employees hired under career-related work-study programs; comments by 1–27–81

POSTAL SERVICE

86504 12–31–80 / Mailability of matter; advice to postal customers; comments by 1–29–81

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

79496 12–1–80 / Definition of social disadvantage; Minority group inclusion; comments by 1–30–81

[Comments date corrected at 45 FR 80117, 12–3–80]

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

81607 12–11–80 / San Juan Harbor, seaplane restricted area; comments by 1–26–81

Office of the Secretary—

83252 12–18–80 / Special air traffic rules and airport traffic patterns slot allocation at Washington National Airport; reply comments by 1–26–81

71236 10–27–80 / Washington National Airport; special air traffic rules and airport patterns; allocation of hourly number of instrument flight operations; reply comments by 1–26–81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Internal Revenue Service—

79094 11–28–80 / Income tax; partnerships and investments credit for used property; comments by 1–27–81

78167 11–25–80 / Treatment, for tax proposes, of expenditures for attempts to influence legislation; comments by 1–26–81

Next Week's Meetings

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

78193 11–25–80 / Board of certification, United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, Court Executive, San Francisco, Calif., 1–23–81

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Forest Service—

81083 12–9–80 / Coronado National Forest Grazing Advisory Board, Tucson, Ariz. (open), 1–20–81

79520 12–1–80 / San Juan National Forest Grazing Advisory Board, Durango, Colo. (open), 1–23–81

ARTS AND HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION

2222 1–8–81 / National Council on the Arts, Theatre Panel, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 1–22 and 1–23–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

International Trade Administration—

1764 1–7–81 / Computer Peripherals, Components, and Related Test Equipment Technical Advisory Committee, San Francisco, Calif. (partially open), 1–22–81

79132 11–28–80 / Computer Systems Technical Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 1–22–81

[Changed at 45 FR 80854, 12–8–80]

79133 11–28–80 / Hardware Subcommittee of the Computer Systems Technical Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 1–21–81

[Changed at 45 FR 80855, 12–8–80]

79525 12–1–80 / Licensing Procedures Subcommittee of the Computer Systems Technical Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–21–81

[Changed at 45 FR 80854, 12–8–80]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

83308 12–18–80 / Emergency Striped Bass Study, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–19–81

85808 12–30–80 / Western Pacific Fishery Management Council's Spring Lobster Subpanel, Honolulu, Hawaii (open), 1–23–81

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Air Force Department—

84842 12–23–80 / Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) Advisory Committee, Montgomery, Ala. (open), 1–20–81

82906 12–17–80 / USAF Scientific Advisory Board, Space Division Advisory Group, Los Angeles, Calif. (closed), 1–22 and 1–23–81

Office of the Secretary—

85812 12–30–80 / DOD Advisory Group on Electron Devices, Working Group A, New York, N.Y. (closed), 1–22–81

85813 12–30–80 / DOD Advisory Group on Electron Devices, Working Group C, San Diego, Calif. (closed), 1–21 and 1–22–81

78194 11–25–80 / Wage Committee, Wash., D.C. (partially open), 1–20–81

83650 12–19–80 / Water in Southwest Asia Task Force, Defense Science Board, Arlington, Va. (closed), 1–21 and 1–22–81

[Rescheduled at 45 FR 86524, 12–31–80]

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

84118 12–22–80 / Search Committee of the Intergovenmental Advisory Council on Education, Tallahassee, Fla. (closed), 1–21–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Energy Research Office—

2361 1–9–81 / Conservation Panel of the Energy Research Advisory Board, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–23–81

85816 12–30–80 / Solar Photo Voltaic Energy Advisory Committee and Subcommittee of the Energy Research Advisory Board, Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Golden, Colo. (open), 1–19 through 1–21–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1333 1–6–81 / Science Advisory Board, Research Outlook Review Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–22–81

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1337 1–6–81 / Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–21–81

FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

83669 12–19–80 / Meeting, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–22–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Human Development Services Office—

86812 12–31–80 / Adoption assistance and child welfare services; foster care; State eligibility requirements for additional payments; Denver, Colo. 1–19–81; Philadelphia, Pa., 1–23–80 (both sessions open)

85124 12–24–80 / Foster care maintenance and adoption assistance; child welfare services. Denver, Colo.; 1–19–81; Philadelphia, Pa., 1–23–81 (both sessions open)

86817 12–31–81 / Foster care maintenance and adoption assistance, child welfare services; Federal financial particiaption; Denver, Colo., 1–19–81; Philadelphia, Penn., 1–23–81; (both sessions open)

85831 1–30–80 / White House Conference on Aging, Technical Committee on Creating an Age-Integrated Society: Implications for Education, Ann Arbor, Mich. (open), 1–19 and 1–20–81

National Institutes of Health—

83675 12–19–80 / Environmental Health Sciences National Advisory Council, Research Triangle Park, N.C. (partially open), 1–19–81

83675 12–19–80 / Eye National Advisory Council, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 1–18 through 1–21–80

83676 12–19–80 / General Medical Sciences National Advisory Council, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 1–19–81

Office of the Secretary—

83172 12–17–80 / Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, implementation; demonstration project assisting those wishing to comment on proposed regulations; Philadelphia, Pa. (open), 1–23–81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

84157 Proposed disposition and administration of lands declared excess by the U.S. Navy on the island of Culebra and Culebrita in Puerto Rico, Culebra Island and San Juan, Puerto Rico (open), 1–21 and 1–22–81 respectively

Land Management Bureau—

171 1–2–81 / Baker District Advisory Council, Baker Oregon (open), 1–21–81

[Originally published at 45 FR 81890, Dec. 12, 1980]

83333 12–18–80 / Fairbanks District Advisory Council, W. Wainwright, Alaska (open), 1–23 and 1–24–81

83333 12–18–80 / Fairbanks District Advisory Council, Minerals Subcommittee, W. Wainwright, Alaska (open), 1–20–81

83333 12–18–80 / Fairbanks District Advisory Council, Utility Corridor Subcommittee, W. Wainwright, Alaska (open), 1–22–81

83332 12–18–80 / Las Cruces District Grazing Advisory Board, Las Cruces, N. Mex. (open), 1–22–81

85527 12–29–80 / Medford District Advisory Council, Medford, Ore. (open), 1–23–81

77147 11–21–80 / Proposed outer continental shelf oil and gas lease sale, Newark N.J., 1–20–81; Norfolk, Va., 1–22–81

National Park Service—

84159 12–22–80 / Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Advisory Commission, (open) Santa Monica, Calif., 1–19–81; Los Angeles, Calif., 1–20–81; Ventura, Calif., 1–21–81; and Woodland Hills, Calif., 1–22–81

86558 12–31–80 / Statue of Liberty national Monument, general management planning; Brooklyn, N.Y. 1–20–80; Jersey City, N.J. 1–21–80; Manhattan, N.Y., 1–22–80 (all sessions open)

1357 1–61–81 / Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council, Narrowsburg, N.Y. (open), 1–23–81

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

83068 12–17–80 / Environmental Biology Advisory Committee, Ecological Sciences Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 1–21 through 1–23–81

83069 12–17–80 / Physiology, Cellular, and Molecular Biology Advisory Committee, Cell Biology Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 1–21 through 1–23–81

85861 12–30–81 / Subcommittee for Psychobiology of the Advisory Committee for Behavioral and Neural Sciences, Washington, D.C. (closed), 1–23 and 1–24–81

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1379 1–6–81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Electrical Power Systems Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–23–81

1379 1–6–81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, AC/DC Power Systems Reliability Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–22–81

PENSION POLICY, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

184 1–2–81 / Final Meeting, Williamsburg, Va. (open), 1–23 through 1–25–81

SYNTHETIC FULES CORPORATION

85863 12–30–80 / Pre-proposal workshop, Denver, Colo. (open), 1–19–81

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

80240 12–3–80 / Dispersed power production, proposed interim program and guidelines for implementation, Chattanooga, Tenn. (open), 1–19–81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Federal Aviation Administration—

85540 12–29–80 / Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics Executive Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–23–81

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

43922 6–30–80 / National Highway Safety Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 1–19 through 1–21–81

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

185 1–2–81 / Station Committee on Educational Allowances, Muskogee, Oklahoma (open), 1–22–81

82785 12–16–80 / Wage Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 1–22–81

Next Week's Public Hearings

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

84841 12–23–80 / Spanish Main International Airlines; fitness investigation; Washington, D.C., 1–22–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

International Trade Administration—

82979 12–17–80 / Leather wearing apparel from Uruguay, preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination, Washington, D.C., 1–22–81

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Navy Department—

68704 10–16–80 / Navy Discharge Review Board, San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., 1–18 thru 1–23–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Conservation and Solar Energy Office—

85610 12–29–80 / Grant programs for schools and hospitals and for buildings owned by units of local government and public care institutions, San Francisco, Calif., 1–20–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

83126 12–17–80 / Air pollution, performance standards for limiting emissions of volatile organic compounds from gasoline tank truck loading racks of bulk gasoline terminals, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 1–21–81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Water and Power Resources Services—

83032 12–17–80 / Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, O'Neill Unit, environmental impact statement, O'Neill, Nebr., 1–21–81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

83290 12–18–80 / Tankerman requirements, St. Louis, Mo., 1–21–81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Alcohol, Tabacco and Firearms Bureau—

82742 12–15–80 / Establishment of proposed viticultural areas, Santa Cruz Mountains, Calif., 1–19–81; Lime Kiln Valley, Calif., 1–21–81; Santa Maria Valley, Calif., 1–23–81

List of Public Laws

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws**.

A complete listing for the second session of the 96th Congress is published in the **Reader Aid** section of the issue of January 7, 1981

Documents Relating to Federal Grant Programs

This is a list of documents relating to Federal grant programs which were published in the **Federal Register** during the previous week.

RULES GOING INTO EFFECT

2298 1–8–81 / DOT/FHWA— Carpool and vanpool (ridesharing) projects; determination of eligibility for Federal aid funding; effective 1–30–81

DEADLINES FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULES

1644 1–6–81 / HHS—Requirements and procedures applicable to appeals before the Departmental Grants Appeals Board; comments by 3–9–81

1321 1–6–81 / HHS/Child Support Enforcement Office—Child Support Enforcement Program; requests for collection by Secretary of the Treasury; comments by 3–9–81

1319 1–6–81 / HHS/Child Support Enforcement Office—Child Support Enforcement Program; withholding of advance funds for not reporting; comments by 3–9–81

APPLICATION DEADLINES

2374 1–9–81 / Commerce/MBDA—Financial Assistance Application Announcement; apply by 2–11–81

2375 1–9–81 / Commerce/MBDA—Financial Assistance Application Announcement; correction; apply by 1–15–81

2159 1–8–81 / Commerce/MBDA—General Business Services Program; project to serve New York County (Manhattan), N.Y.; apply by 1–29–81

2389 1–9–81 HUD/CPD—Community Development Block Grant Program; apply by 1–12–81

1355 1–6–81 / Interior/BIA—Indian Child Welfare Act; grant funds distribution formula; apply by 2–9–81

1628 1–6–81 / USDA/SEA—Plant biology and human nutrition grants; apply by 2–13, 2–20, and 2–27–81

MEETINGS

1351 1–6–81 / HHS/NIH—Dental Research National Advisory Council, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 1–29 and 1–30–81

1351 1–6–81 / HHS/NIH—National Library of Medicine, Board of Regents (partially open):

Full Board meeting, Bethesda, 1–29 and 1–30–81

Extramural Programs Subcommittee, 1–28–81

Lister Hill Center and National Medical Audiovisual Center Subcommittee, 1–28–81

2222 1–8–81 / NFAH—Humanities Panel: Residental Fellowship for College Teachers in English and Composition, Chicago Ill.; and Residental Followships for College Teachers in Sociology, Washington, DC; 1–19–81 (both meetings closed)

2222 1–8–81 / NFAH—Theatre Panel, Washington, DC. (partially open), 1–22 and 1–23–81

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

2166 1–8–81 / CSA—Accidental hypothermia prevention, training and technical assistance in energy-related programs for grantees already funded

1552 1–6–81 /HHS/HDSO—Guidelines for development of State Child Welfare Services Plan

2572 1–9–81 /Justice/OJARS—Planning and Coordination Grants to Develop and Support Model Comprehensive Programs for High-Risk Youths

2566 1–9–81 / Justice/OJJDP—Policy and Criteria for de minimis exceptions to full compliance with deinstitutionalization requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1974, as amended

2331 1–19–81 / USDA/FNS—Food Distribution Program

2329 1–9–81 / USDA/FNS—National School Nutrition Programs; exclusion of Job Corp Centers

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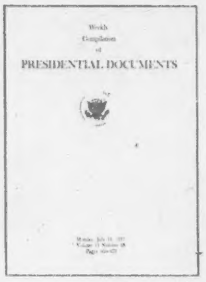

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